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"IRENE WYCHERLEY": MISS LENA ASHWELL, THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS, IN A NEW PART.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND AT A SPECIAL SITTING GRANTED TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

On October 9, Miss Lena Ashwell opened a season at the Kingsway Theatre, formerly the Great Queen Street Theatre, with Mr. Anthony P. Wharton's play, "Irene Wycherley."

THE CARICATURIST'S NEW WEAPON: POLITICAL TOYS

CARVED IN WOOD BY CARAN D'ACHE AND MOLOCH.



1. THE KING OF SPAIN WITH HIS BABY SON; AND THE KAISER.

3. KING EDWARD SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND, WITH DOGS AND PHEASANTS ALL COMPLETE.

6. THE TSAR BEAR-SHOOTING.

4. THE KING IN PARIS.

2. KING EDWARD PRESENTING THE OLIVE BRANCH TO PRESIDENT FALLIERES, WHO IS DRINKING TO THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

5. THE KAISER SHOOTING WILD BOAR.

7. PRESIDENT FALLIERES SHOOTING RABBITS.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE end of the article which I write is always cut off, and, unfortunately, I belong to that lower class of animals in whom the tail is important. It is not anybody's fault but my own; it arises from the fact that I take such a long time to get to the point. Somebody, the other day, very reasonably complained of my being employed to write prefaces. He was perfectly right, for I always write a preface to the preface, and then I am stopped; also quite justifiably. But I mention the matter here because I propose to continue the question I discussed last week; or, rather, the question I did not discuss, because I never got to it.

It is surely supremely important that journalism should reform its sins, or at least confess its sins. If we are to be a sort of priesthood in the modern world (and certainly we practise all the ordinary habits of a priesthood, such as keeping people in the dark about certain things) it is at least desirable that we should have that theory of abnegation and humility which has marked our priesthoods hitherto. The great strength of Christian sanctity has always been simply this — that the worst enemies of the saints could not say of the saints anything worse than they said of themselves. It is disheartening to go on abusing a man while he is quite unconscious of your presence, but is in a low and furious undertone abusing himself. This has always been the strong point of even the most commonplace Christianity. Suppose the village Atheist had a sudden and splendid impulse to rush into the village church and denounce everybody there as miserable offenders. It was always quite possible that he might break in at the exact moment when they were saying the same thing themselves. You can say anything against a man who praises himself; but a man who blames himself is invulnerable. Now, it is certainly not true that we of the Press have established this self-distrust as a habit. It is not true that if the village Atheist broke suddenly into the office of the village newspaper he would be at all likely to find the staff saying that they were all miserably bad journalists. Therefore, I think that if we are to do that good in the modern world which we were once meant to do, and which perhaps may still be done, we ought to begin with a very thorough overhauling of what is wrong with our own trade and our own methods. It is our business to criticise the world; but certainly the world will not stand it unless we begin by criticising ourselves.

In my last article I said that I favoured three things, first, the legal punishment of deliberately false information; secondly, a distinction, in the matter of reported immorality, between those sins which any healthy man can see in himself and those which he had better not see anywhere; and thirdly, an absolute insistence in the great majority of cases upon the signing of articles. It was at this point that I was cut short, I will not say by the law of space, but rather by my own lawlessness in the matter of space. In any case, there is something more that ought to be said.

It would be an exaggeration to say that I hope some day to see an anonymous article counted as dishonourable as an anonymous letter. For some time to come, the idea of the leading article, expressing the policy of the whole paper, must necessarily remain legitimate; at any rate, we have all written such leading articles, and should never think the worse of anyone for writing one. But I should certainly say that writing anonymously ought to have some definite excuse, such as that of the leading article. Writing anonymously ought to be the exception; writing a signed article ought to be the rule. And anonymity ought to be not only an exception, but an accidental

exception; a man ought always to be ready to say what anonymous article he had written. The journalistic habit of counting it something sacred to keep secret the origin of an article is simply part of the conspiracy which seeks to put us who are journalists in the position of a much worse sort of Jesuits or Freemasons.

As I remarked last week, anonymity would be all very well if one could for a moment imagine that it was established from good motives. Suppose, for instance, that we were all quite certain that the men on the *Thunderer* newspaper were a band of brave young idealists who were so eager to overthrow Socialism, Municipal and National, that they did not care to which of them

shareholders, let there be a list of the shareholders. If (as is far more common in this singularly undemocratic age) it is owned by one man, let that one man's name be printed on the paper, if possible in large red letters. Then, if there are any obvious interests being served, we shall know that they are being served. My friends in Manchester are in a terrible state of excitement about the power of brewers and the dangers of admitting them to public office. But at least, if a man has controlled politics through beer, people generally know it; the subject of beer is too fascinating for anyone to miss such personal peculiarities. But a man may control politics through journalism, and no ordinary English citizen knows that he is controlling them at all. Again and again in the lists of Birthday Honours you and I have seen some Mr. Robinson suddenly elevated to the Peerage without any apparent reason. Even the Society papers (which we read with avidity) could tell us nothing about him except that he was a sportsman or a kind landlord, or interested in the breeding of badgers. Now I should like the name of that Mr. Robinson to be already familiar to the British public. I should like them to know already the public services for which they have to thank him. I should like them to have seen the name already on the outside of that organ of public opinion called *Toutsie's Tips*, or *The Boy Blackmailer*, or *Nosey Knows*, that bright little financial paper which did so much for the Empire and which so narrowly escaped a criminal prosecution. If they had seen it thus, they would estimate more truly and tenderly the full value of the statement in the Society paper that he is a true gentleman and a sound Churchman.

Finally, it should be practically imposed by custom (it so happens that it could not possibly be imposed by law) that letters of definite and practical complaint should be necessarily inserted by any editor in any paper. Editors have grown very much too lax in this respect. The old editor used dimly to regard himself as an unofficial public servant for the transmitting of public news. If he suppressed anything, he was supposed to have some special reason for doing so; as that the material was actually libellous or literally indecent. But the modern editor regards himself far too much as a kind of original artist, who can select and suppress facts with the arbitrary ease of a poet or a caricaturist. He "makes up" the paper as man "makes up" a fairy tale, he considers his newspaper solely as a work of art, meant to give pleasure, not to give news. He puts in this one letter because he thinks it clever. He puts in these three or four

letters because he thinks them silly. He suppresses this article because he thinks it wrong. He suppresses this other and more dangerous article because he thinks it right. The old idea that he is simply a mode of the expression of the public, an "organ" of opinion, seems to have entirely vanished from his mind. To-day the editor is not only the organ, but the man who plays on the organ. For in all our modern movements we move away from Democracy.

This is the whole danger of our time. There is a difference between the oppression which has been too common in the past and the oppression which seems only too probable in the future. Oppression in the past has commonly been an individual matter. The oppressors were as simple as the oppressed, and as lonely. The aristocrat sometimes hated his inferiors; he always hated his equals. The plutocrat was an individualist. But in our time even the plutocrat has become a Socialist. They have science and combination, and may easily inaugurate a much greater tyranny than the world has ever seen.



A HUMAN DOCUMENT OF THE LATE LORD BRAMPTON: HIS ATTACHMENT TO HIS LITTLE FOUR-FOOTED FRIEND "JACK."

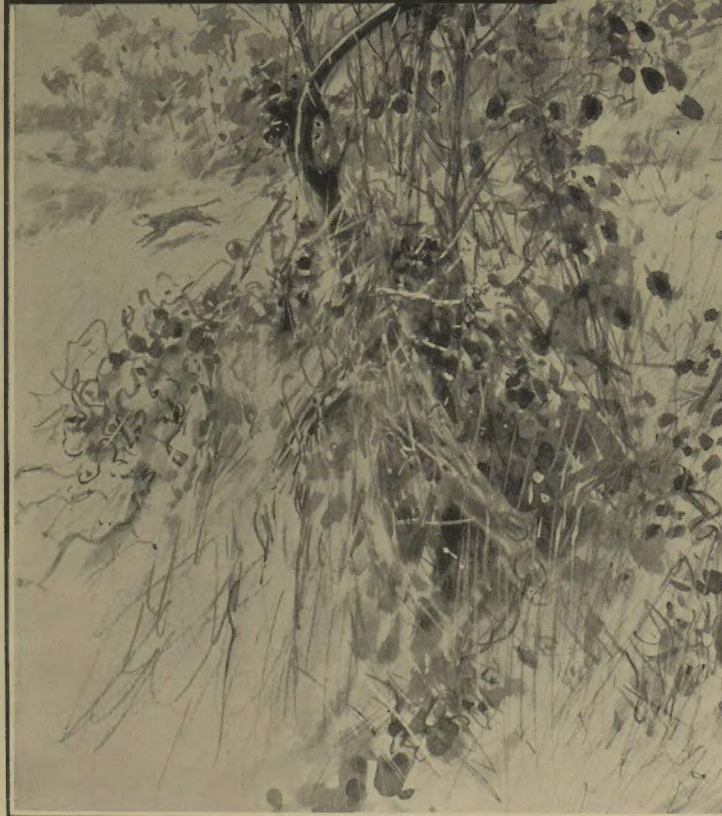
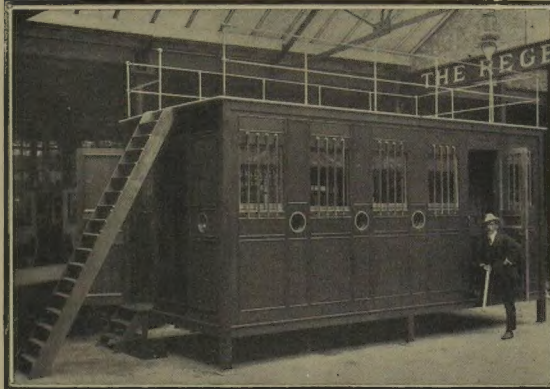
Lord Brampton and his terrier "Jack" were inseparable. He used to bring the dog to the Bench, and the two friends were known on every racecourse. One of the late Sir Frank Lockwood's cleverest caricatures was of the Judge and his truest friend. The photograph is peculiarly interesting, for it bears Lord Brampton's autograph with his opinion of "Jack."

especialy was given the glory of striking it down. Unfortunately, however, we do not believe this. What we believe, or, rather, what we know, is that the attack on Socialism in the *Thunderer* arises from a chaos of inconsistent and mostly evil motives, any one of which would lose simply by being named. A jerry-builder whose houses have been condemned writes anonymously and becomes the *Thunderer*. A Socialist who has quarrelled with the other Socialists writes anonymously, and he becomes the *Thunderer*. A monopolist who has lost his monopoly, and a demagogue who has lost his mob, can both write anonymously and become the same newspaper. It is quite true that there is a young and beautiful fanaticism in which men do not care to reveal their names. But there is a more elderly and a much more common excitement in which men do not dare to reveal them.

Then there is another rule for making journalism honest on which I should like to insist absolutely. I should like it to be a fixed thing that the name of the proprietor as well as the editor should be printed upon every paper. If the paper is owned by

TIGERS SHOT WHILE YOU WAIT IN LUXURY: "RANJI'S" LATEST WONDER.

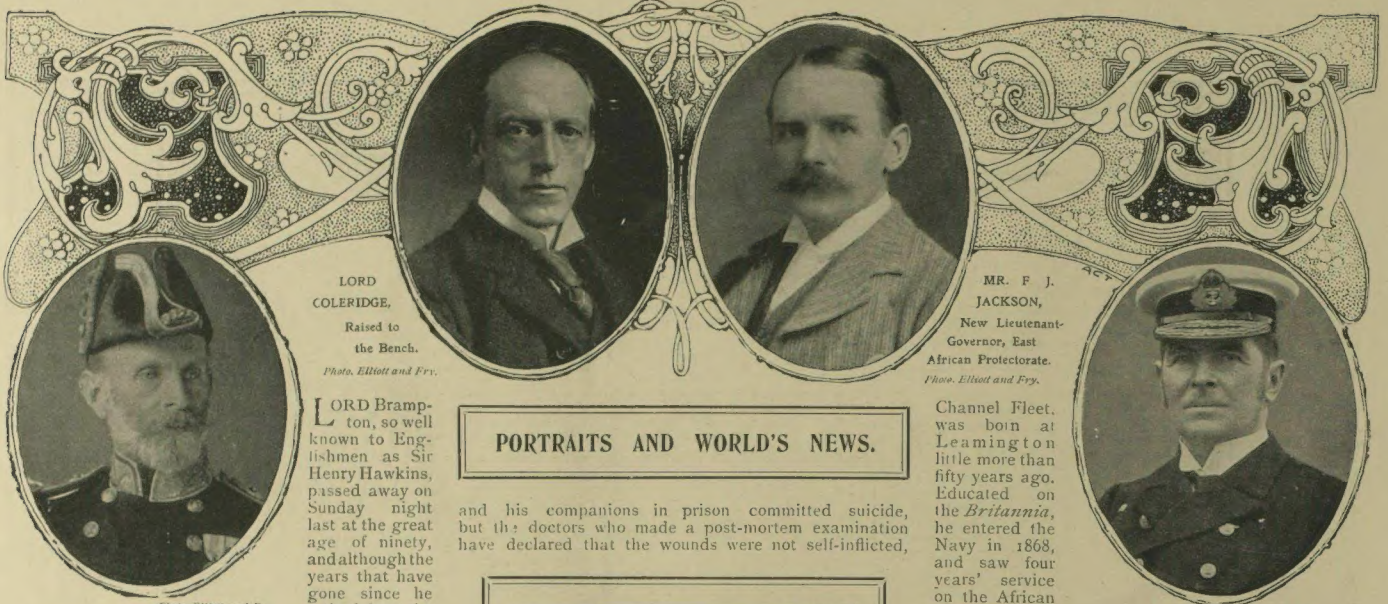
THE EXTERIOR OF THE SHOOTING-BOX.



THE JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR'S WONDERFUL PORTABLE SHOOTING-BOX IN THE JUNGLE (SECTIONAL VIEW).

Prince Ranjitsinhji has had an extraordinary portable shooting-box made for sport in the jungle. It is to be set down in the jungle and left until the animals grow accustomed to it, then the Jam will take up his abode in his caravan, and will be ready for his quarry at any time of the day or night. At a convenient height, all round the saloon, are portholes for the rifle. The shooting-box is on wheels; it can be taken to pieces and sent on by rail to any given point and then put together again and

walls, relieved with ormolu appliques for candles. The sofas, which convert into beds, are upholstered in rich green morocco, and standing loose in the room are writing bureaux, bridge tables, chairs, etc., and at one end is a rifle and gun stand. The ceiling is painted a soft green to avoid any glare, and in addition to blinds there are curtains of the richest damask, introducing the Maharajah's racing colours. The floor is parquet, with Persian rugs. The bathroom and lavatory are fitted with the luxurious detail that is to be



LORD COLERIDGE,
Raised to
the Bench.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. F. J.
JACKSON,
New Lieutenant-
Governor, East
African Protectorate.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.



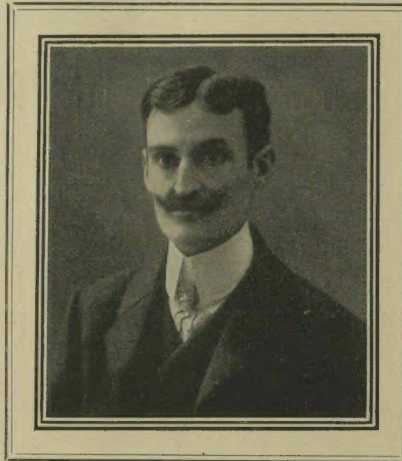
Photo, Russell.

ADMIRAL R. S. LOWRY,
New Commander, Naval War College.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

LORD Brampton, so well known to Englishmen as Sir Henry Hawkins, passed away on Sunday night last at the great age of ninety, and although the years that have gone since he retired from the Bench have removed him from the public eye, his death brings to mind many incidents in his long, strenuous, and interesting career. Nearly fifty years have passed since Henry Hawkins, then enjoying a large practice on the Home Circuit, "took silk," and became a leader in very many of the civil and criminal cases which appeal most to the general public. After a very successful career at the Bar, Mr. Hawkins was raised to the Bench in 1876, and there his excellent common-sense, quick grasp of fact, and his intimate knowledge of the criminal law gave an added distinction to his career. While he was a tireless worker, he was also a keen sportsman. A standing counsel to the Jockey

and his companions in prison committed suicide, but the doctors who made a post-mortem examination have declared that the wounds were not self-inflicted,



Photo, Koenig.

CAPTAIN NOVAKOVITCH,
Serbian Anti-regicide, Murdered in Prison.

Club, he managed to find time to attend a large number of the great race-meetings, ignoring completely the protests of those for whom the racecourse held no attraction. In 1898 Sir Henry Hawkins retired from the Bench, and was raised almost immediately to the Peerage. For the next two or three years he took an active part in the judicial work of the House of Lords, and though he was over eighty years of age, the quality of his work showed no signs of deterioration. Some three years ago Lord Brampton published two volumes of Reminiscences, showing on nearly every page his appreciation of the humorous side of life, whether in the Law Courts, the prize-ring, or the racecourse. In 1898 he was received in the Roman Catholic Church, and it may be remarked that he was one of the founders of the Westminster

Channel Fleet, was born at Leamington little more than fifty years ago. Educated on the *Britannia*, he entered the Navy in 1868, and saw four years' service on the African coast in the suppression of the slave traffic. He also took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. Admiral Foley speaks several Indian dialects, as well as Persian. He hoisted the British flag on the island of Trinidad, in the South Atlantic, and formally annexed it to the British Crown. He has commanded the Gunnery School at Devonport.

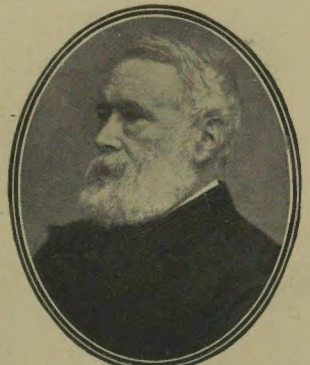
Admiral Robert Swinburne Lowry, who has been appointed Commander at the Royal Naval College, has been for some time Captain of H.M.S. *Russell*, attached to the Channel Fleet. He has been Director of Naval Intelligence, Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the *Ramillies*, and Captain of H.M.S. *Hood*. Admiral Lowry has also served the King as A.D.C.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

M. ANDRE LEFÈVRE,
President, Paris Municipal Council,
visiting London.

On Sunday night last, the death of Dr. David Masson, Historiographer Royal for Scotland and Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh University, robbed Scotland of one who was perhaps its most distinguished literary light. The author of the famous "Life of Milton" did not pass all his life across the Border; for nearly twenty years he lived in London, and served University College for twelve years as Professor of English Literature. Born and educated in Aberdeen, David Masson started his literary career by editing a local newspaper in that city. In 1858 he became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and in 1865 was appointed to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature at Edinburgh. David Masson's loss will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the lands where English is spoken and literary scholarship is prized.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DAVID MASSON,
Professor of English, Edinburgh University.

Mr. Carvell Williams, the pioneer of Disestablishment, died on Oct. 8 at the age of eighty-six. He was born in Stepey, and was of Welsh descent. When he was twenty-six he was appointed secretary to the British Anti-State Church Association, now known as the Liberation Society. In 1885 he was elected to Parliament for the Southern Division of Nottingham, but was defeated the following year. From 1892 till 1900 he sat for the Mansfield Division.

Frederick William Fane Hervey, Marquess of Bristol, who has been appointed Captain of H.M.S. *Renown* for the King of Spain's voyage, was born



Photo, Cousins.

THE MARQUESS OF BRISTOL,
Appointed to command the "Renown"
for the King of Spain's voyage.

Club, he managed to find time to attend a large number of the great race-meetings, ignoring completely the protests of those for whom the racecourse held no attraction. In 1898 Sir Henry Hawkins retired from the Bench, and was raised almost immediately to the Peerage. For the next two or three years he took an active part in the judicial work of the House of Lords, and though he was over eighty years of age, the quality of his work showed no signs of deterioration. Some three years ago Lord Brampton published two volumes of Reminiscences, showing on nearly every page his appreciation of the humorous side of life, whether in the Law Courts, the prize-ring, or the racecourse. In 1898 he was received in the Roman Catholic Church, and it may be remarked that he was one of the founders of the Westminster



Photo, Mills.

THE LATE MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS,
Pioneer of Disestablishment.

Cathedral, where he will be laid to rest to-day (Friday). Lord Brampton was twice married, but leaves no children. The late Judge's portrait appears on another page.

Captain Novakovitch, who seems to have been murdered by such legal authority as prevails in the high quarters of Belgrade to-day, was a promising young officer whose opposition to the regicides has been quite uncompromising. It is quite clear that he knew the price his action in starting an anti-dynastic paper would cost him, and that he faced imprisonment and murder unflinchingly. His death has created a profound impression in the Serbian capital, and has helped to deepen the hatred with which the regicide party is regarded. The authorities in Belgrade have declared that M. Novakovitch



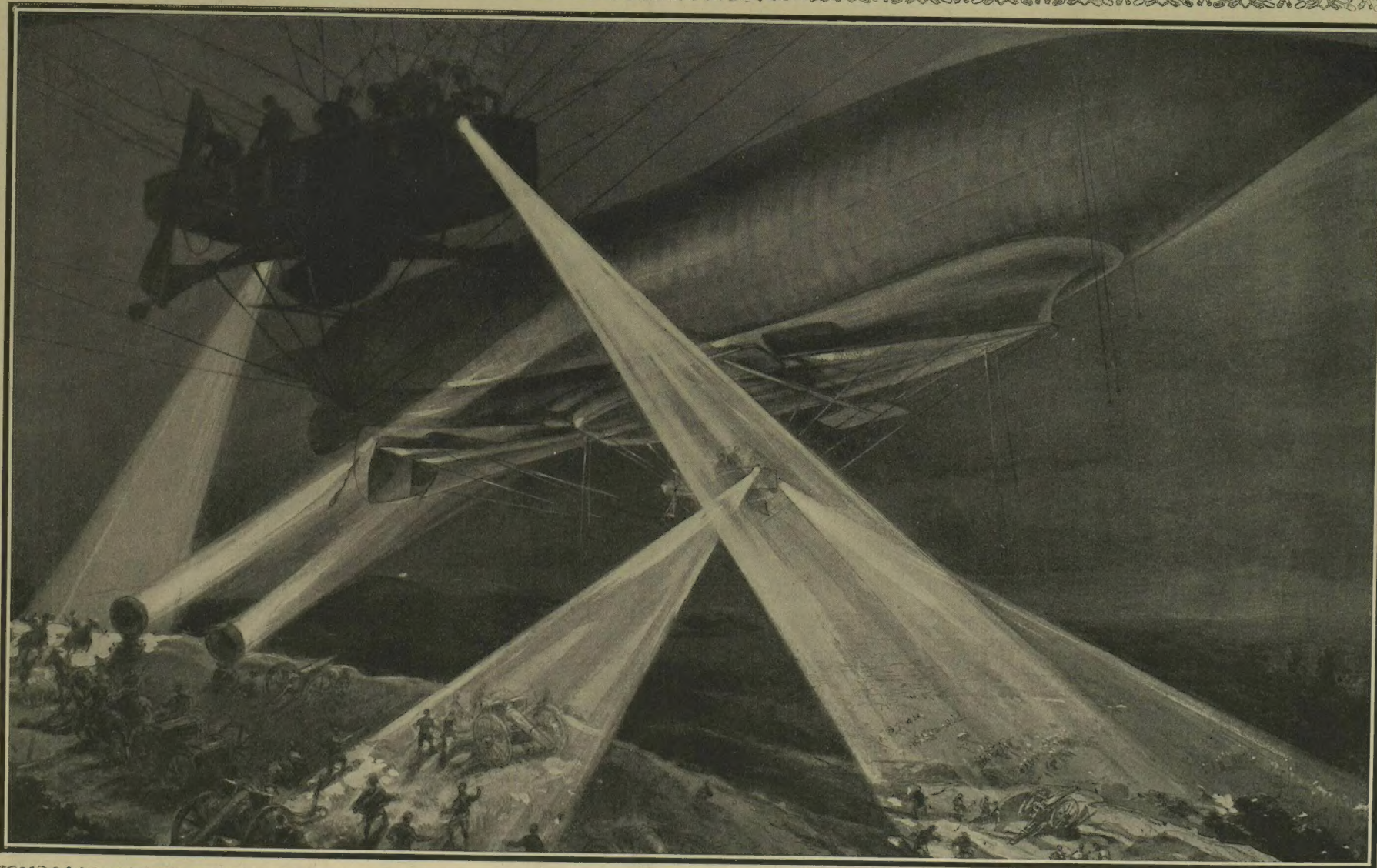
Photo, B.N.M.

TO WED THE RICHEST GIRL ON EARTH: COUNT LASZLO SZECHENYI,
ENGAGED TO MISS GLADYS VANDERBILT.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, of Buda-Pesth. Miss Vanderbilt inherited a fortune of 10,000,000 dollars. Count Szechenyi is a Lieutenant in the Hungarian Reserve, and is a popular member of the Buda-Pesth Jockey Club.

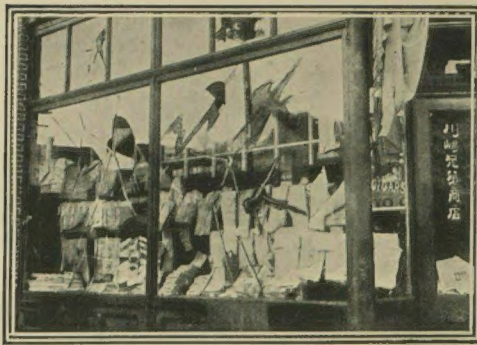
THE FUTURE SPHERE OF THE WAR-BALLOON'S UTILITY: SPIES OF THE AIR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 12, 1907.—515



SEARCHLIGHT-BALLOONS RECONNOITRING THE ENEMY'S CAMP AT NIGHT.

In the aerial warfare of the future the most disquieting work of the war-balloon will not be its dropping of explosives, but its sudden appearance by night to reconnoitre an enemy's camp by searchlight. Nothing can be more disconcerting to an army than to be suddenly plunged in a blinding glare of electric light, and to know that its dispositions are being noted by the observers in the air. Retaliation with shell is almost impossible owing to the speed of the balloon and the continual movements of the searchlight.



THE ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTS IN VANCOUVER: THE SMASHED WINDOWS OF A JAPANESE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Canadians and the people of British Columbia are indignant at the statement that the anti-Oriental riots arose because the Japanese and other Eastern peoples are unwelcome in the Dominion.

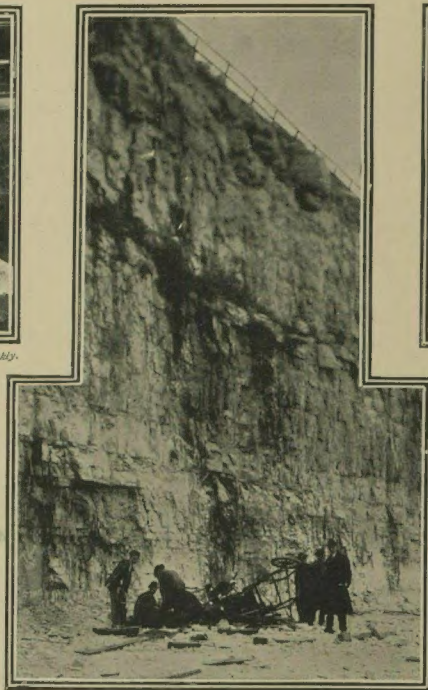
in Dresden four-and-forty years ago, and has lately succeeded to his title. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School and on the *Britannia*. He joined the Navy in 1877, saw service in Egypt in 1884, and was promoted Commander in 1895 and Captain in 1901. From 1894 to 1897 Captain Hervey, as he was then, served at the Admiralty.

Lord Coleridge, K.C., who has been appointed one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, is a son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, and grandson of the eminent Judge, Sir John Taylor Coleridge. Lord Coleridge was born in 1851, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1877, and sat for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield in the Liberal interest from 1885 to 1894. In the same year Lord Coleridge became a Bench of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Frederick John Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British East Africa, is the son of the late John Jackson, of Oran, Yorkshire, and was born seven-and-forty years ago. He has served in the Uganda Protectorate, and has been Deputy Commissioner for the East African Protectorate, of which he now assumes the control.

The Visit of the Paris Municipal Council to London.

M. André Lefèvre, the President, and certain members of the Municipal Council of Paris, arrived on Sunday night at St. Paul's Station to visit the City in response to the invitation of the Corporation of London. They were escorted from Paris by Sir C. E. Howard Vincent and Mr. Deputy Pannell, and were met at Dover by a deputation of the City Corporation, consisting of Alderman Sir Henry Knight, Sir Marcus Samuel, Mr. James Bell, the Town Clerk, and others. At St. Paul's Station the visitors were met by a large company, including the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs,



A MOTOR-CAR PLUNGES SEVENTY FEET: A DISASTROUS TRIAL SPIN.

The curious accident here illustrated occurred in Chicago. A man who wished to purchase a little runabout motor-car asked to be taken on a trial spin, and one of the officials of the selling company was sent out with him. Close to the Chicago Crushed Stone Quarry the car turned abruptly, crashed through a fence surrounding the quarry, and fell to a depth of seventy feet. The intending purchaser was terribly injured but not killed. The chauffeur escaped with a few cuts and bruises.



THE ANTI-JAPANESE WAR IN VANCOUVER: A JAPANESE CONFECTIONER'S WINDOW SMASHED BY THE MOB.

—It has been proved that the riots which occurred about the middle of September in Vancouver were instigated by Labour agents from the United States. Great damage was done to the property of Japanese traders.

Our Supplement. The topicality of our Supplement arises from the recent Church Congress at Yarmouth, and from the discussion begun by the Bishop of Norwich by his advocacy of the selling of the great episcopal houses and the reduction of Bishops' incomes. The Bishop said that when he took possession of the Palace of Norwich he had to spend more than £3000, and he cannot keep up his official residence on less than £2500 a year. With a smaller residence, he says, his stipend, which is £4500, might be reduced by about £1500 a year. We note elsewhere that Dr. Ingram, in issuing his balance-sheet some two years ago, remarked that a small flat in the centre of London, and perhaps a country cottage not far from town, would satisfy him quite well. As it is, the Bishop, who receives £10,000 a year, has to exceed his income by more than £700. He has to keep up Fulham Palace and a great house in St. James's Square. The Bishop of Winchester, who receives £6500, has to spend £3500 on Farnham Castle, and it is thought inevitable that the official residence will be sold and the Bishop will go to live in Winchester. These examples are typical of the majority. Dr. Carr Glyn, Bishop of Peterborough, is more fortunate, for he has a private income of £10,000.

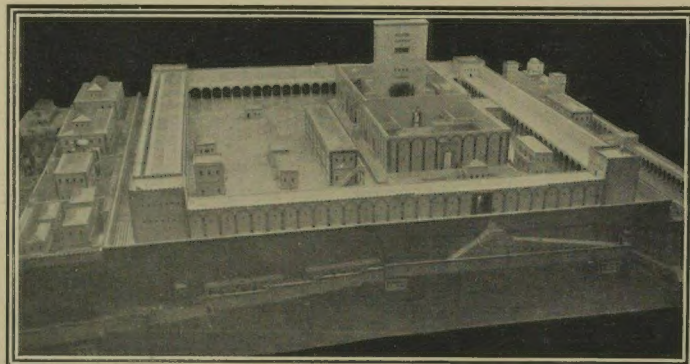
Protective Mimicry.

The wonderful protective mimicry of the Membracid, illustrated on another page, is thus explained by Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S.: The green colour and compressed body were probably evolved in response to the need for concealment. But the increasing acuteness of foes enabled them to see through this common disguise of palatable insects, and it became of advantage to certain hard-pressed forms to resemble something positively objectionable to their enemies. And in this case the transition from Protective Resemblance to Protective Mimicry would be especially easy.

H.M.S. "Arrogant."



A MODEL OF HEROD'S TEMPLE: THE HOLY COURT.



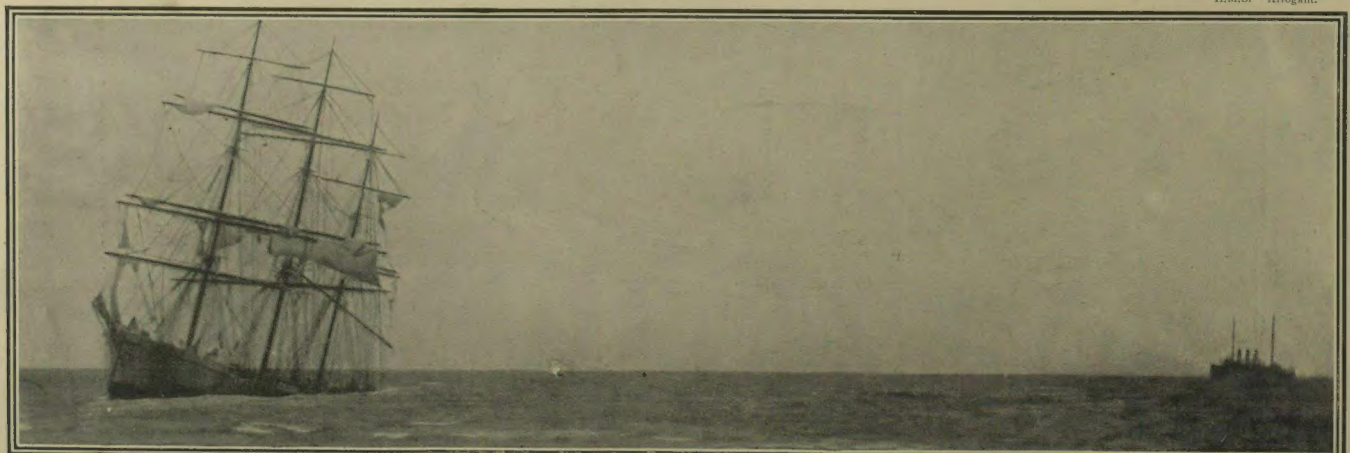
A MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE: THE EAST VIEW.

"THE TEMPLE IN LONDON" EXHIBITION: INTERESTING MODELS AT HOLBORN TOWN HALL.

These interesting models are being shown at an exhibition opened on October 9 by the Chief Rabbi. The reproductions show the Temples of Solomon, of Herod, and of Zerubbabel, also the Tabernacle of Moses. They were designed, executed, and described by Rabbi Aaron Cohen, of Jerusalem. Lectures explanatory of the models are given at frequent intervals during the day.

who attended in State, Sir Roper Parkington, and Mr. Morton, M.P. The Lord Mayor made a short speech of welcome, to which M. André Lefèvre responded. On Monday the members of the Paris Municipal Council visited Billingsgate Market, the Deptford Cattle Market, the Woolwich Ferry, and the Blackwall Tunnel.

abled them to see through this common disguise of palatable insects, and it became of advantage to certain hard-pressed forms to resemble something positively objectionable to their enemies. And in this case the transition from Protective Resemblance to Protective Mimicry would be especially easy.

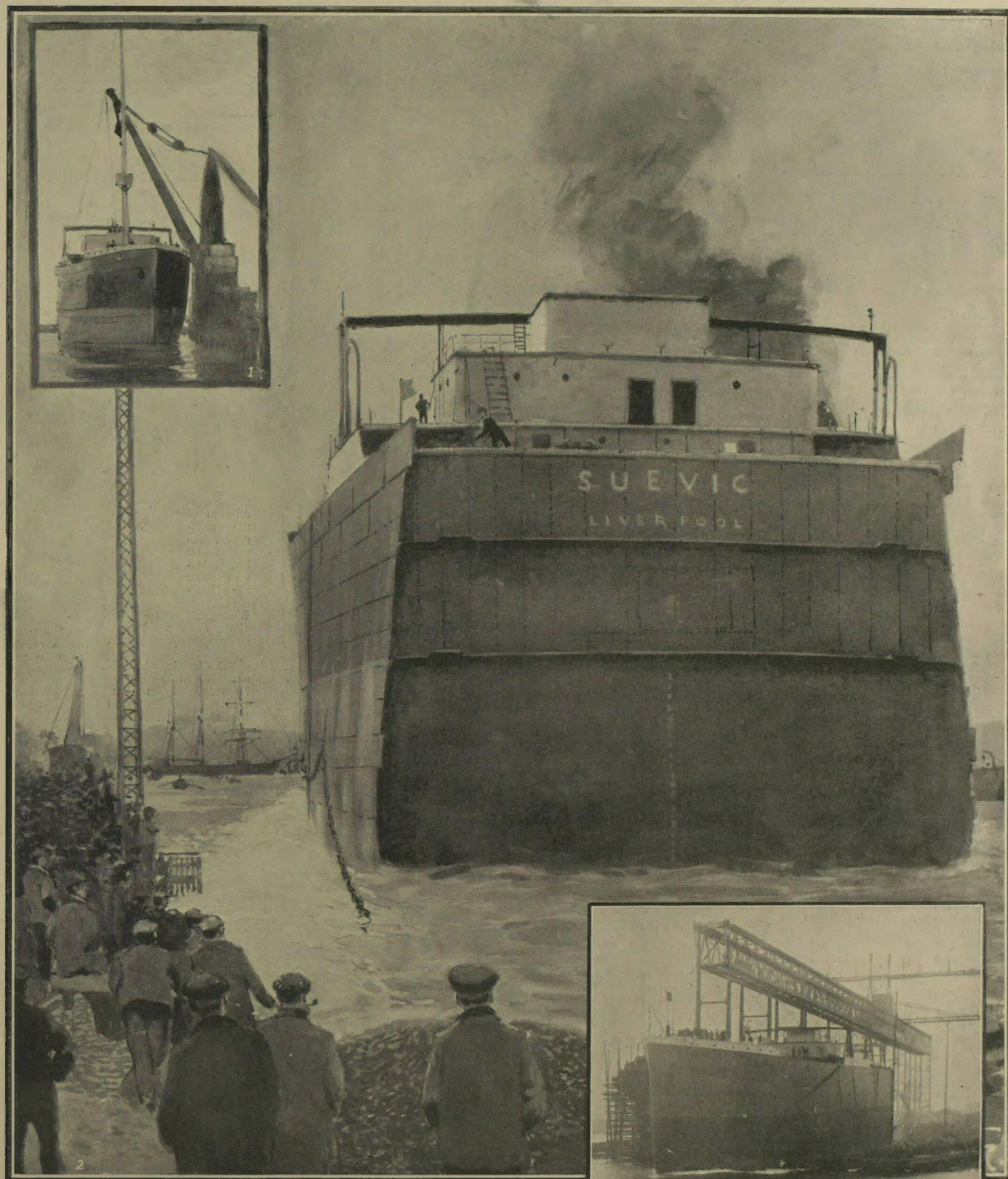


A BRITISH WAR-SHIP AIDS A SHIPWRECKED FRENCH CREW: H.M.S. "ARROGANT" STANDING BY THE "LEON XIII.," WRECKED ON THE IRISH COAST.

The full-rigged French ship "Leon XIII.," of Nantes, from Portland, Oregon, to Limerick, went ashore on October 2 at Quilty, the most dangerous part of the Clare coast. The crew took to the rigging. The Seafield lifeboat, the Queenstown Rocket Brigade, and fishermen volunteers struggled gallantly for forty-eight hours to rescue the sailors. A great barrier of rock lay between the shore and the wreck, which could be approached only by a circuitous course. Thirteen men were taken off by the lifeboat, and the remaining ten were rescued by H.M.S. "Arrogant," which was sent to the scene of the wreck by the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

LAUNCHING ONE-THIRD OF A SHIP: THE "SUEVIC'S" NEW BOWS.

DRAWINGS BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BELFAST; PHOTOGRAPH BY HALFTONES.



1. THE MAST STEPPED AN HOUR AFTER THE LAUNCH OF THE BOWS.

2. THE LAUNCH OF THE BOWS: THE AFTER-PART, WHERE THE JUNCTION WILL BE MADE WITH THE REST OF THE VESSEL.

3. THE BOWS TAKING THE WATER.

On March 17 last, the "Suevic" was wrecked on the Stag Rock at the Lizard. The bows were destroyed, but the vessel was cut in two, and the afterpart was salvaged and towed to Southampton. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, who built the "Suevic," were commissioned to construct a new forepart to the vessel, and this was successfully launched on October 5. The whole length of the new part is about 212 ft. It will be towed to Southampton, and will be connected with the original portion of the vessel, which will then be as good as when she left the builders' hands in 1900. The launch occupied 25½ sec., and the bows took the water at a speed of 11½ knots. The stem dipped 27 ft. on entering the water. The weight of the new portion is nearly 3000 tons. There was no ballast on board during the launch.

Literature

AT THE SIGN
OF
ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

EVERYBODY knows that the same stories, Joe Millers, smoking-room stories, myths, and fairy-tales are found in all parts of the world and in all ages. One very strange story, however, I have not found earlier than the last century, in which it abounded. On this tale I wrote a paper for the Folk-Lore Society in summer, but new facts have come in lately.

The yarn first appears in the *European Magazine* of 1814, I think, but I have only seen an extract. Briefly, we learn that the leaden coffins in a vault at Staunton, Suffolk, were found to have been tossed about in a way never explained.

The story next appears in Barbadoes. Between the years 1810 and 1820, the leaden coffins in a vault of the Chase family were, whenever a new interment was made, found to be in wild confusion.



MR. WALTER CRANE AT WORK.

Photo. Bolak.

were found to have been tossed about in an inexplicable way, till April 20, 1820, when Lord Combermere, opening the vault by way of experiment, discovered that the disturbance had been repeated.



It was "more than hinted" that the story was a fabrication. Mean-

while, Mr. Forster Alleyne, a descendant of one of the Cavalier emigrants to Barbadoes before the Great Rebellion, put his energies into historical research, and, in the *Barbadoes Agricultural Reporter* (Sept. 3, 1907) publishes a summary of the results.

All accounts mention the Hon. Nathan Lucas as an eye-witness of the opening of the vault by

Lord Combermere on April 20, 1820. Mr. Alleyne learned that Mr. Lucas left a number of manuscript volumes containing notes towards the history of the island. He was lucky enough to find a volume written in Mr. Lucas's own hand, with a full description of the occurrence, attested by Dr. Order-



Photo. Lundy.

MR. E. F. BENSON,

Whose new book, "Sheaves," is announced by Mr. Heinemann.

Here, then, we have at last a first-hand contemporary record duly attested.

The vault was old, and bore an inscription to the Hon. James Elliot, buried in 1724. From that date till 1807 the vault is not known to have been opened. In 1807 Mrs. Thomasine Goddard was buried there. The coffin of the Hon. James Elliot *non est inventus*! The vault was empty — not a trace of the Hon. James.

After two or three interments the trouble began, and at each opening, till a Miss Clarke was buried on July 7, 1819, the leaden coffins, despite all precautions, were found in grotesque confusion.

There are several explanations, to which I shall refer next week.



"THE CHARIOTS OF THE HOURS," BY WALTER CRANE (1887).

Reproduced from Mr. Walter Crane's "An Artist's Reminiscences," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Methuen. The same acknowledgment is also due for the other reproduction on this page. (See Review elsewhere.)

The under part of the vault was sunk in the rock; the upper part was of strong masonry. No explanation was ever discovered.

The evidence exists in printed books dating from 1830 to various periods in the sixties. Schomburgk gives an account in his work on Barbadoes. There is another in the "Life of Lord Combermere," who was Governor of the island. There is a sensational version in a pamphlet called "Death's Deeds," styled the *Lamp*, another by Mr. Robert Reece, and so on.



Photo. Langill.

-PROFESSOR JUSTIN H. SMITH,

Author of "Our Struggle for the 14th Colony," published by Messrs. Putnam.

does newspapers, some suspicion lay on the manuscript records, none of which was dated; and I think that the learned President of the Folk-Lore Society, Dr. Gaster, regarded the testimony as insufficient, when I read my essay.

"The statements were tough." After interments of 1810 to 1819 or so, the heavy leaden coffins, whenever the vault was opened for a burial,

The coffins were then buried in mother earth, and the vault has since been empty. But then no manuscript record was dated, and there were discrepancies in the versions.



"LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI," BY WALTER CRANE (1894).

ÆSCULAPIUS IN PETTICOATS: THE TRAINING OF WOMEN DOCTORS.

DRAWINGS BY MAX COWPER FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. IN THE DISSECTING-ROOM.

2. AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF STUDENTS.

3. IN THE OPERATING THEATRE: A DELICATE OPERATION BY A LADY SURGEON.

4. TYPES OF STUDENTS.

5. A LESSON IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania is remarkable among such schools because all the teachers are women. The foundation is twelve years old, and it was originated by private enterprise. It is directed by a committee of women all of whom hold diplomas in medicine, and many of them are distinguished practitioners. The laboratory assistants are women. Although exception is occasionally made in favour of visitors, the doors of the institution are rigidly closed to men. The students come from all parts of the world.

FROM RUBBER-TREE TO FINISHED MOTOR TYRE:

DRAWINGS FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY



1. SEEDS OF RUBBER.
2. RUBBER BLOSSOM.
3. TAMIL COOLIES AND KANGANI, OR FOREMEN, ON THEIR WAY TO WORK.
4. ANOTHER KIND OF RUBBER TREE, THE *FICUS ELASTICA* IN THE PARADENGA GARDENS, COLOMBO.
5. HOW THE BARK IS CUT.
6. DINNER TIME IN THE PLANTATION; SERVING RICE ON A PIECE OF PLANTAIN LEAF.
7. THE SPIRAL CUTS ON THE BARK OF THE RUBBER TREE.
8. ELEPHANTS FOR TRANSPORT; AN UNUSUAL MEANS, USED ONLY ON ONE PLANTATION.
9. CHILDREN AT WORK.
10. RUBBER BISCUITS DRYING.
11. THE USUAL MODE OF TRANSPORT; THE BULLOCK-CART.
12. THE MACHINE FOR MAKING CRAPE RUBBER.
13. DIFFERENT FORMS OF RUBBER READY FOR SHIPMENT; CRAPE BISCUIT, WORM, SHEET, BLOCK, AND SCRAP.
14. RUBBER BISCUITS FRESHLY COAGULATED AND READY FOR DRYING.

A PICTORIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

MR. A. OLIPHANT DEWITT AND DUNLOP TYRES, LTD.



1. WASHING RAW RUBBER.
2. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE LUMP.
3. CARVING A RUBBER JOINT.
4. PURE RUBBER DRYING IN SHEETS.
5. MIXING OR COMPOUNDING MACHINE.
6. CALENDERING MACHINE.
7. RUBBER-TUBE MAKING FOR MOTOR TYRES.
8. MAKING CANVAS CASING FOR MOTOR COVERS.
9. TESTING MOTOR TUBES FOR LEAKAGE.
10. RUBBERING MOTOR COVERS.
11. FINISHED TYRES WEIGHED AND CHECKED INTO STORES.
12. ON THE ROAD AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

The method illustrated opposite is that practised in Ceylon, where para rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) is largely cultivated. The trees are tapped with what are called V cuts: short cuts about three inches in length, made in rows up and down the bark; long cuts about eight inches in length, made on different sides of the trunk. Another method of tapping is the spiral system, full and half spiral. Drip-ties are placed below the cuts to catch the sap as it exudes, and when it has coagulated it is rolled into cakes, and cast into blocks for market and the factory.



AN ELABORATE GATEWAY IN CALCUTTA.

Photo. Halfpence.

At a banquet given in his honour on the eve of his embarkation at Bombay, Lord Rosebery wittily remarked that he had been in India more than a fortnight, and therefore he felt unable to write a book about his visit. Mr. Keir Hardie complacently cables, "I have spent a week in Eastern Bengal," and proceeds to expound his inmost convictions, and to set forth a complete solution of the problem of Indian unrest, with all the confidence of profound ignorance. It is merciful to hope that he does not realise the mischief he is creating. What is certain is that he cannot have the slightest conception of the way in which the noisy agitators into whose hands he has fallen are regarded by the bulk of moderate and thoughtful Indians who are still the salt of the country.

Men of the class I have in mind are more or less in sympathy with many of the aspirations of the Congress, but they hold in the utmost aversion the tactics and practices of the blatant Extremists who flourish in Bengal. They resent still more the uninvited intrusion and the exuberant protestations of persons of the stamp of Mr. Keir Hardie. These men know exactly how to assess the limited influence upon British opinions of Mr. Hardie and those who think and act as he does. They study the English Press closely, and are under no delusions about the dubious value of association with windy orators who have bought a round-the-world ticket. They looked askance at Mr. Stead's proposal to visit Calcutta last cold weather. If they want changes, they prefer to pursue their aims without alliance with the tub-thumpers of English market-places. "We have been proud in the past," said an eminent Indian to me, "to enlist the sympathetic interest of Englishmen like John Bright, but you had better keep your sentimental eccentrics at home. We know their help will do us more harm than good."

Many influences have contributed to bring about the prevalent unrest in India, but there was one immediate predisposing cause which seems to be already half-forgotten in England. I mean the circumstances attending the departure of Lord Curzon. It does not matter whether Lord Curzon was right or wrong upon the issue which led to his resignation, though those with the best opportunities of judging are now beginning to realise that he was probably right. Still less does it matter whether he was ill requited for his brilliant services to India. It is the office, and not the man, that matters chiefly in this instance. People in England do not fully grasp the way in which the Viceroy bulks largely in the imagination of the Indian population. He is the King-Emperor's Vicegerent, the chosen representative of the distant Monarch, whom all men hold in a certain awe. He typifies, and is the outward embodiment

of, the whole Administration. Any incident which weakens his office, which suggests to the million that he is as prone to overthrow and defeat as any humble man, must inevitably react upon the whole machinery of Government. These tendencies were intensified a hundredfold in the case of Lord Curzon, because he was the strongest Viceroy India had known for fifty years. When it dawned upon the people that even an exalted personage of his seeming omnipotence

reformers in India only see the results in the Far East: they do not realise the distance which divides them from compact, united Japan, with its capacity for organisation and self-sacrifice, and its burning spirit of practical, silent patriotism. In the Punjab the ravages of plague have constituted an almost unperceived but potent factor in producing discontent, and yet plague is a problem which the Government are still almost powerless to deal with. The unchecked excesses of the less reputable section of the native Press represent, of course, a far more definite inciting influence. These excesses cannot be ignored, and it is impossible to judge the question of the native Press solely by British standards. No doubt, there are causes also at work arising from defects in our

Administration. There is an increasing lack of touch, which is bound to continue until the various governing bodies leave their mountain cyries and come down into the haunts of men. Again, the Civil Service is still too deeply imbued with the traditions of half a century ago. In spirit it has not sufficiently responded to the changing conditions of Indian thought and aspiration. It is necessarily very largely rural in its character, and its system is not seen at its best in large towns; yet it is in large towns that unrest and sedition are chiefly fostered. The remedy in this respect seems to lie in a more specialised administration.

But if the men who rule India were a collection of archangels, and if their methods were idealised perfection, they would not win over the growing section of irreconcilables who aim at nothing less than the overthrow of British control. This is the section that prompts obscure editors to write flaring sedition, that instigates students to form themselves into bands, that covers the whole country with a network of underground intrigue, while remaining for ever behind the veil. No reforms will conciliate its adherents; they must be confronted and reckoned with. Though their methods are often vile, they

are not altogether insincere according to their lights. They dream of an India united and self-controlled. One of the ablest and most thoughtful of India's Princes, who has studied the politics of many lands, said to me not long ago—"There can be no question of an Indian nation while the religious barrier remains. It is of no avail to institute comparisons with lands where Protestants and Catholics have a common aim in temporal matters. Religion enters into every act of an Indian's daily life. No Western mind can ever fully realise the gulf that divides the Hindu from the Mahomedan." Until that gulf is bridged, the necessity for British control must remain. It is certain to grow increasingly difficult, but that is the burden of Empire, and we cannot lay it down.

LOYAL FRASER.



GUARDIANS OF INDIA'S PEACE: NATIVE POLICE IN CALCUTTA.

Photo. Halfpence.

might be driven from his high office, it made them think. It does not do to belittle the prestige of the Viceregal position. Evil was bound to ensue from the events of 1905, and it has come. An almost equally unfortunate sequel was the sudden disappearance of Sir Bampfylde Fuller from Eastern Bengal. The Calcutta agitators believed that his overthrow had been brought about by their activities. "If a Lieutenant-Governor, why not a whole method of Administration?" was their line of reasoning. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's departure was another regrettable blunder.

These, however, are immediate causes. Far larger influences lie behind. Principal among these is the rise of Japan into a great Power, which has brought about a stirring of dry bones all over Asia. The

THE VINEYARDS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE RAVAGED BY FLOODS.



1. A SEA IN THE VALLEY OF THE HÉRAULT; THE STRAIGHT LINE ACROSS THE PICTURE IS THE RAILWAY FROM PÉZENAS TO PAULHAN.

2. A LAKE IN THE SQUARE AT AGDE; AN UNDESIRABLE VENETIAN IMITATION.

3. ANOTHER UNDESIRABLE VENETIAN IMITATION; THE MARKET PLACE AT PÉZENAS.

4. THE HÉRAULT BREAKS ITS BANKS AT AGDE.

The long spell of fine weather in the South of France broke up during the last week of September, and was followed by torrential rains, which caused the Hérault to overflow its banks. The floods caused widespread devastation, especially in the towns of Agde and Pézénas. A great tract of vine-growing country was inundated, and tremendous damage was done to property. The vinegrowers, whose plantations have suffered terribly from phylloxera, mildew, and other pests, have now had the labour of years destroyed by the inroads of the water.



Photo, L.N.A.

A ROYAL NOVELIST: PRINCESS FEDORA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Whose novel, "Hahn Berta," has taken Germany by storm.

WALTER Crane, painter, draughtsman, decorator—and much decorated—a Socialist and, as we now discover, a sonneteer upon occasions mostly funeral, has written "An Artist's Reminiscences" (Methuen). It were vain to suppose that, being Walter Crane, and a man of many illustrious friends, he could escape the solicitation

of a publisher. But Mr. Crane himself was surprised at the impatience of Essex Street. He does not yet sit in the arm-chair proper to reminiscence: he is a worker still, and not much older than the man we know so well in the Watts portrait here given as the frontispiece. Indeed, he is hardly as old as he appears in the beautiful drawing made years ago by Alphonse Legros. All the same, he has contrived to fill five hundred pages about things of the near past. But there is little enough Walter Crane *intime* discovered to us. We learn, indeed, at what hour of what day and week and year he arrived at Charing Cross, and at what hotel he stayed the night, after a journey abroad. We know he was a pro-Boer all through, and a seceder from the Fabians in consequence; also that Whistler said, "I dare say" when Mr. Crane told him he had met him before. Yet we never feel that we are wholly in his confidence. His views on men and things are, moreover, mostly a little conventional. Tennison is described as one who never saw him could easily describe him; Stevenson, though better pictured (Mr. Crane observed the black shirt which Meredith transferred famously to Gower Woodseer), is "Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson"; his "Inland Voyage" "was very charmingly written," and a letter (the nicest letter in the book) is described "as amusing, but a little 'cheeky'"; all of which is tepid enough, and an index to the general temperature of the volume. On the other hand, it necessarily contains things of salient interest, among which one hundred and twenty illustrations by the author, with others not his, stand high.

"Scandal about Queen Elizabeth?" Such must be, in very truth, any book, even as scrupulously written as is this book, "The Lover of Queen Elizabeth," by Mrs. Aubrey Richardson (T. Werner Laurie), describing the strange bonds in which were linked the greatest of our Queens and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Mrs. Aubrey Richardson has performed her difficult task with an almost excessive regard to the susceptibilities of that peculiar being, "the general reader"; but, in spite of her discretion, she makes it

very clear that our "Great Ruza's" contemporaries—friends as well as foes, commoners as well as nobles, and, above all, those whose business it was to find out the truth, namely, foreign ambassadors and envoys—each and all, at one time or another, during the long years the singular friendship between Elizabeth and Leicester lasted, thought the favourite's sentimental attraction for the Queen paramount. The writer of this very interesting and carefully written book would have us believe that, *pace* Sir Walter Scott, Amy Robsart died a natural death; but she is too honest to conceal the fact that all those about the Queen and her favourite were convinced that the unfortunate lady's demise was only a matter of time, as, indeed, it proved; before the then Lord Robert Dudley's wife

perfect health, who some days later "fell down a staircase," from which someone had withdrawn a plank! In that strange, mysterious country which the French so aptly term "Le pays du tendre," there are many hidden, unsuspected byways; but, even so, the charity must surely



THE LATE HAJI BROWNE: Author of "Bonaparte in Egypt," published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

he more than common broad and undiscerning which admits as wholly and lastingly platonic a jealous, absorbing intimacy which, having begun between a normal man and free woman in earliest youth, lasts till the death of the man. Elizabeth's only serious quarrels with Leicester were, with one exception, always concerned with his dealings with other women; while he, on his side, twice attempted to murder Simier when the latter astute Frenchman, acting as proxy for the Duc d'Anjou, managed to concentrate on himself the Queen's amorous fancy. All through Elizabeth's life she kept a miniature of her "sweet Robin," painted in early youth, in her jewel-casket; and after her death, in this same casket, was found a folded piece of paper on which the Queen had inscribed in her own handwriting the words, "His last letter." The book is illustrated with a number of excellent contemporary portraits, not only of Elizabeth and Leicester, but also of many of those who played a part in their closely joined lives.

It is not to be denied that "Painted Shadows" (The Bodley Head) is shadowy. It is no more than a delicate film of stories hung gossamer-wise upon Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's airy talent. Rude people might even be inclined to call it thin; and hardly deserving of the solid dignity of book form, unless it were carefully impressed upon them that the gifted author's shadow is at least as valuable as some cruder writers' substance. He is here, as always, the delicate patron of The Sex. His women are generally both beautiful and adorable; and adored they are, by men whose beauty matches theirs, or perchance by the poet. "The Woman in Possession" has a graceful impertinence which, it is only fair to say, was treated in the proper spirit of laughter by the poet's wife, who was a sensible, shrewd person, and knew that versifiers must have their innocent fling. Her Francis dallied with fair women born to inspire him, in that fine spirit of make-believe which gives the artistic temperament its eternal youth. Yes, "Painted Shadows" is slight; but it has a way with it, the inimitable way of Mr. Le Gallienne in fantastic mood.



THE LARGEST EMERALD IN THE WORLD, SUPPORTING THE PERSIAN IMPERIAL JIKA.

Reproduced from "Queer Things about Persia," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. T. Werner Laurie.

Photograph by Prince Abd-Allah-Mirza.

met with the accident which killed her, Elizabeth told the Spanish Ambassador that Lady Robert "was dead, or nearly so," and this of a woman then in



CARICATURE AS ORNAMENT: THE INCA BRIDGE AT CHAVIN.

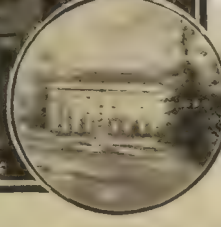
Reproduced from Mr. Enock's "The Andes and the Amazon," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The book is reviewed on another page.



THE INCAS NO JERRY-BUILDERS: THE PALACE OF HUAYNA-CAPAC, CUZCO.

ARE BISHOPS' PALACES NECESSARY? HISTORIC HOMES OF PRELATES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHRUBSOLE, BACON, HUGHES, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, BROWNE, BARNES AND BELL, AND FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.



1. THE PALACE, CHESTER.

2. THE PALACE, NORWICH.

3. ROSE CASTLE, CARLISLE.

4. BISHOP'S COURT, ISLE OF MAN.

5. BISHOPSTHORPE, YORK.

6. THURGARTON PRIORY, NOTTINGHAM: THE

PALACE OF THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.

7. BISHOPSGARTH, WAKEFIELD.

8. BISHOP'S HOUSE, WORCESTER.

9. THE PALACE, CHICHESTER.

10. BENWELL TOWER, NEWCASTLE.

11. THE PALACE, HEREFORD.

12. THE PALACE, FULHAM: RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

13. THE PALACE, ST. ASAPH.

14. CUDDESTON PALACE, OXFORD.

15. THE PALACE, LIVERPOOL.

16. THE PALACE, LLANDAFF.

It has been asked whether Bishops ought to be burdened with residences, and the Bishop of Norwich, President of the Church Congress, has advocated the selling of the great episcopal houses and the reduction of the Bishops' incomes.

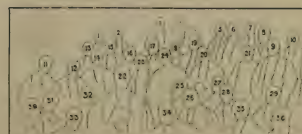
LAWN SLEEVES IN SESSION: THE PEERS OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



1. THE RT. REV. E. C. SUMNER GIBSON, D.D., BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
2. THE RT. REV. F. J. CHAVASSE, BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
3. THE RT. REV. JOHN OWEN, D.D., BISHOP OF ST. DAVIDS.
4. THE RT. REV. EDWYN HOSKYN, D.D., BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.
5. THE RT. REV. J. P. HUGHES, D.D., BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.
6. THE RT. REV. A. T. LLOYD, D.D., BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.
7. THE RT. REV. T. W. DRURY, BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.
8. THE RT. REV. C. W. STUBBS, BISHOP OF TRURO.
9. THE RT. REV. A. ROBERTSON, D.D., BISHOP OF EXETER.
10. THE RT. REV. J. W. DIGGLE, D.D., BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

11. THE RT. REV. FRANCIS PAGET, D.D., BISHOP OF OXFORD.
12. THE RT. REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER, D.D., D.C.L., BISHOP OF RIPON.
13. THE RT. REV. J. R. HARMER, D.D., BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.
14. THE RT. REV. F. J. JAYNE, D.D., BISHOP OF CHESTER.
15. THE RT. REV. C. GORE, D.D., D.C.L., BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.
16. THE RT. REV. H. W. YEATMAN-BIGGS, D.D., F.S.A., BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
17. THE RT. REV. E. JACOB, D.D., BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.
18. THE RT. REV. W. H. WILLIAMS, D.D., BISHOP OF BANGOR.
19. THE RT. REV. E. A. KNOX, D.D., BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.



20. THE RT. REV. G. R. EDEN, D.D., BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.
21. THE RT. REV. F. H. CHASE, D.D., BISHOP OF ELY.
22. THE MOST REV. AND RT. HON. RANDALL DAVIDSON, P.C., D.D., D.C.L., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
23. THE RT. REV. A. G. EDWARDS, D.D., BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.
24. THE RT. REV. E. S. TALBOT, D.D., BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.
25. THE RT. REV. AND HON. E. CARR GLYN, D.D., BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.
26. THE RT. REV. E. KING, D.D., BISHOP OF LINCOLN.
27. THE RT. REV. G. F. BROWNE, D.D., D.C.L., BISHOP OF BRISTOL.
28. THE RT. REV. AND HON. A. LEGGE, D.D., BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

29. THE RT. REV. G. W. KENNILM, D.D., BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.
30. THE RT. REV. J. SHEPHERD, D.D., BISHOP OF NORWICH.
31. THE RT. REV. JOHN PERCIVAL, D.D., BISHOP OF HERFORD.
32. THE RT. REV. J. WORDSWORTH, D.D., BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
33. THE RT. REV. AND RT. HON. A. F. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, D.D., P.C., BISHOP OF LONDON.
34. THE MOST REV. AND RT. HON. W. D. MACLAGAN, P.C., D.D., D.C.L., ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
35. THE RT. REV. H. CARR GLYN MOULE, D.D., BISHOP OF DURHAM.
36. THE RT. REV. H. E. RYLE, D.D., BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The See of Winchester is at present vacant, owing to the recent death of Dr. Wilberforce.

ARE BISHOPS' PALACES NECESSARY? HISTORIC HOMES OF PRELATES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FORTH, WHITLOCK, HANKS, AND FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.



1. THE PALACE, GLOUCESTER.
2. THE PALACE, SALISBURY.
3. THE PALACE, PETERBOROUGH.
4. GLYNGARTH PALACE, MENAI BRIDGE; RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.
5. BISHOPS COURT, MANCHESTER.
6. THE PALACE, EXETER.
7. THE PALACE, WELLS.
8. THE PALACE, RIFON.
9. LAMBETH PALACE, RESIDENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
10. THE OLD PALACE, LINCOLN.
11. BISHOP'S HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.
12. FARNHAM CASTLE; RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
13. AUCKLAND CASTLE, BISHOP AUCKLAND, RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.
14. THE PALACE, BRISTOL.
15. THE PALACE, BIRMINGHAM.
16. THE PALACE, ELY.
17. THE PALACE, LICHFIELD.
18. THE OLD RECTORY, ST. ALBANS, RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

When the Bishop of London published his balance-sheet three years ago, showing that he had to exceed his income of £10,000 by £795 4s. 10d., he said that a little flat in London and a country cottage not far from town would satisfy his requirements.

A GREAT JUDGE DEPARTED: LORD BRAMPTON.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.



THE LATE SIR HENRY HAWKINS, BARON BRAMPTON.

On October 6 died Henry Hawkins, Baron Brampton, one of the greatest characters that ever adorned the English Bench. His name was a household word, and his popularity was unbounded. To evil-doers he was a terror, but none knew better how to temper justice with mercy in cases where the offender had been more sinned against than sinning. The late Judge was ninety years of age. An extended obituary appears on another page.

OUR HUNDRED MILLION DUSKY FELLOW-SUBJECTS: REPRESENTATIVE RACES OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN EMPIRE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THIELE. COPYRIGHT "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



1. FROM THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCE.
2. FROM SOUTHERN INDIA.
3. FROM BARODA.
4. FROM NORTHERN INDIA.
5. BENARES.
6. WOMAN OF BOMBAY.
7. WOODCUTTER OF SINDHI.

8. PUNJABI WOMAN.
9. SOUTHERN INDIA (Pounding Grain).
10. GIRL OF SOUTHERN INDIA.
11. BENGALI GIRL.
12. BOMBAY (Cotton).
13. EASTERN INDIA (Fruit-sellers).
14. BOMBAY (Native Confectioner).
15. SIKHS.

16. BENARES.
17. BOMBAY.
18. SOUTHERN INDIA (School-girl).
19. NORTH-WEST PROVINCE (Fakir).
20. SINDHI (Water-carrier).
21. RAJBHOGST TRIBE.
22. SOUTHERN INDIA (Cotton).
23. BENARES.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

POPULATION IN 1901	231,899,507	REVENUE	— Rupees 1,256,342,328
MALES	117,804,942	TOTAL EUROPEAN ARMY	75,568
FEMALES	114,094,565	NATIVE ARMY	147,826

24. HINDU GIRLS.
25. SOUTHERN INDIAN WOMAN.
26. WESTERN INDIA (Fakir).
27. SOUTHERN INDIA.
28. BHEEL CHILD OF NORTHERN INDIA.
29. PUNJABI BOY.
30. BENGALI CHILD.

31. SIKH PRIEST.
32. TRAVANCORE (Priest).
33. TEA-PICKERS OF CEYLON.
34. PUNJABI.
35. LADY OF NORTHERN INDIA.
36. SOUTHERN INDIA (Grinding Grain).
37. A TAMIL BELLE.
38. SOUTHERN INDIA.

39. HOLY BHEELS OF DINGAPUR.
40. CEYLON.
41. MALAY PRIEST.
42. WESTERN INDIA.
43. GOND WOMAN.
44. NEPALESE WOMAN AND CHILD.
45. BENGALI TOM-TOM BOY.

The background is the famous Cashmere Gate of Delhi, the scene of the fiercest fight of the Mutiny, of which this is the jubilee year.

AERIAL NAVIGATION SOLVED: THE AIR-SHIP'S VISIT TO LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PARK.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 12, 1907.—528



A LONG-DESIRED FEAT ACCOMPLISHED: THE MILITARY AIR-SHIP ROUNDING THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

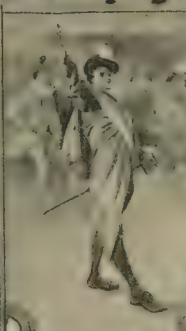
On October 5 the British military air-ship sent London almost wild with delight by its appearance above the Metropolis. The vessel started from Farborough about eleven o'clock under the direction of Colonel Capper, Mr. Cody, and Lieutenant Waterlow. The aeronauts expected to reach London about one o'clock, but before half-past twelve they were over Trafalgar Square, travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Travelling eastward by the Strand and Fleet Street, attracting enthusiastic attention, the

air-ship rounded the dome of St. Paul's within the compass of the churchyard, and then headed westward against a stiff breeze. The course was set for the Crystal Palace, and when the machine was over the football-ground, the aeronauts decided to descend, as the supply of petrol was running low. The manager of the Palace shouted through a megaphone an invitation to lunch, and Colonel Capper accepted, bringing his balloon skilfully to anchor. The whole trip was a most gratifying success.

ART · MUSIC · AND · THE · DRAMA ·



M. GIRAUD,
Appearing in the Autumn Opera
Season at Covent Garden.



HERMANN SUDERMANN,
Whose new work, "Rosen," a series of one-act pieces, was produced
at the Burgtheater, Vienna, on October 3.



SIGNORA ZOFFOLI,
Appearing in the Autumn Opera
Season at Covent Garden.

ART NOTES.

THE evidence given before the Select Committee appointed to consider the desirability of decorating the Palace of Westminster, is as contradictory as any you may get in Mr. Plowden's, or any other police-court. The painters are all for painting, the architects for architecture, unadorned. To be quite candid, they do not want to see their surfaces defaced. Mr. Norman Shaw's profound distrust of the competence of living artists to fill the empty spaces of West-

minster worthily, and Mr. Gilbert Scott's concurrence of opinion, must have bewildered even Lord Carlisle, after the completely assured evidence of Sir Edward Poynter and Sir W. B. Richmond, of Mr. Abbey, and of others—all of whom are willing to make good their words with their own brushes, and would welcome the opportunity to practise what they preach.

Mr. Norman Shaw hankers after plain spaces. And we admit it is a moment when such hankering may well be the fashion among architects, for the Academy can offer them no true fresco painting, and not even a pretender to Tintoretto's grand manner of carrying off their habitual oil-paint, never a very suitable medium for mural decoration. This fine architect, whose

theoretically be well decorated. Every empty canvas would be the completer for a picture; every town the better for a cathedral. The question to be

the hearts of costermongers towards the brute creation, was opened by Lord Ribblesdale—not carrying the whip we all remember in a Sargent portrait. The lectures delivered during the exhibition include "Animals: Wonderful, Beautiful, and Useful," by Mr. Westell; "Animals in Heraldry," by Mr. G. W. Eve; and "Animals in Ancient and Mediæval Art," by the Director.

The Norwich School means Crome in a general way. But James Stark, a leading member, deserves a particularity of attention, even if much of his best work closely resembles that of the greater master. A collection of his pictures at the New Dudley Gallery is representative, and well worth a visit.

A diligent adventurer among pictures, and author of art-books, is leaving this country—at least for a twelvemonth—for matrimony and America. Mr. Charles Lewis Hind was, at first, connected with the *Art Journal*. The editorship of the *Academy* distracted him for some years; but lately, in his book on Velasquez, in the fanciful history of a modern artist, in other volumes, and in much journalism, his talents as a writer have been working in the direction of art criticism and of art appreciation. That America, with her numberless private collections awaiting explanation and comment, and with her own staff of native artists to be expounded, will be keen to keep Mr. Hind is plain. It has already taken captive Mr. Roger Fry, whose presence is missed at our Press views. Mr. Hind, we may hope, will be only a loan—not a gift. Let him return with his wit unimpaired to help keep alive the light touch in English criticism.

Miss Rosa Waugh has arranged to give a series of twelve lectures on "Perspective in Nature." The idea is to fill a gap in the education of the art-student, and doubtless Miss Waugh's subject is a necessary one, even while it must be admitted that the average modern art-student does too much listening and too little handiwork.

E. M.



MISS EDITH DE LIS,
An American Singer at Covent Garden.

ing off their habitual oil-paint, never a very suitable medium for mural decoration. This fine architect, whose evidence is published in a Parliamentary Paper, points to the Royal Exchange in support of his views. He says: "I do not think the Royal Exchange, which is our last effort, very satisfactory. Many of the pictures are very good indeed—excellent—but my complaint is that they do not go with the architecture, whereas the old Italian frescoes went with the architecture to perfection. One felt that it was in that case all one thing, whereas you feel that the Royal Exchange pictures are mere pictures dragged in by the head and shoulders, so to speak." Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., on the other hand, declared that St. Stephen's Hall, the place whose bareness is most cherished by Mr. Norman Shaw, particularly needs pictorial decoration. But such a statement is less apposite than Mr. Shaw's. It does not itself cover the ground. There are many empty spaces in the world which might



HERR WILHELM BACKHAUS,
Who gave a Recital at Queen's Hall on October 5.

immediately answered is whether this is the right moment to set to work—without the right men.

The turnstiles of England have been spinning—literally spinning! Bristol's new Art Gallery, open for eighteen months, has been visited by 1,157,773 people. Public galleries everywhere are proving how well worth while is their existence. Even Brighton—and the South Coast is notoriously less braced in matters of art than the Midlands and the North—seems to be interested in the public collection of pictures in oil and water-colour by living painters. Mr. E. J. Sullivan, Mr. Rich, and Mr. Arnesby Brown are those who lend the chief distinction to the Brighton gathering. And in Whitechapel Mr. Charles Aitken and Mr. Campbell



MISS LILY BRAYTON AS ROSALIND IN "AS YOU LIKE IT," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Ross expect to announce a record attendance for the "Animals in Art Exhibition." This show, which conceals rather than proclaims its ambition to move

while it must be admitted that the average modern art-student does too much listening and too little handiwork.

Photo. Crippin and Co.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



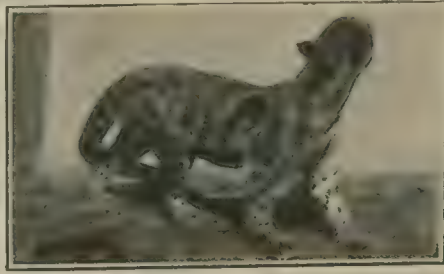
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CHILD LIFE AND ITS CULTURE.

THE other day I read in the newspapers an account of an inquest held on a child aged three months whose death, occurring under circumstances of untoward kind, necessitated the holding of an inquiry concerning the exact cause of death. It was proved that the child was delicate, and had perished from disease, probably of tubercular kind.

On a part of the evidence struck me as highly instructive. A witness stated that nothing seemed to do the child good, that it refused even sausage as part of its diet, and appeared to scorn pickled onions. This incident reminded me of the experience of an East London practitioner who, called in to treat an infant suffering from mal-nutrition, was informed by the anxious mother that "nuffin" seemed to tempt her, not even whelks"! Now admitting these are extreme cases of infantile neglect, they are nevertheless typical of a vast amount of unwise feeding of young children, which can only be regarded in its practical aspect as subversive of all that tends to maintain the standard of national health. It is clear that if the young generations are not properly fed and their nutrition does not tend to the development of sound bodies, we shall be in obvious danger of raising a nation of weaklings, the units whereof merely represent accidental survivals of a great crowd of the unit who have perished.

Truth to tell, the attention of sanitarians and of educational authorities has been directed to the great waste of child life none too early in the day. Thousands of children are born only to die through lack of proper attention chiefly directed to their feeding and dietetic arrangements. In the warm weather of summer they are killed off by infantile cholera, due to infection of the milk with pathogenic germs. So that it is clear the British mother among the masses has failed to learn the simple lesson that to boil and sterilise milk is to render it safe for the infant's nourishment. Similarly, at other periods of the year, we have infant mortality largely represented as the result of cold and chill due to insufficient bodily protection during the inclement season of the year. And, of course, at all seasons of the year, there is the great feeding question to be considered as a cause of mortality. Infants are fed upon almost everything except milk, which is their natural food. Why is it that the lesson that milk is the only adequate and proper



MARKED LIKE A PYTHON: THE CLOUDED LEOPARD.

It is rarely that one sees a Clouded Leopard, the most beautiful of the big cats, in captivity, and the Philadelphia "Zoo" is fortunate in possessing a pair. The Clouded Leopard is really very little known, for the reason that it is seldom seen in public collections. It ranges from Eastern India and Siam through the India-Malayan islands as far as Borneo.

food for the infant has never been appreciated by the nation? Equally, why is it that the other lesson, that starchy foods are poisons to children up to the age of seven or eight months (because they cannot



with due regard to their healthy upbringing. Think for a moment of the fertile field you would find ready for tilling if you instructed every girl at school—of an age, that is, to appreciate the teaching—in the care and upbringing of baby. Every girl is a mother *in posse*. Her care of her doll is an evidence of the germ of the maternal instinct which lies latent in her sex. If she by nature dresses and tends her doll, why not utilise this instinct,

and train it and develop it in the school?

All such teaching, conveyed by a judicious woman teacher, would pave the way for a wonderful revolution in the home life of this kind of ours. Mary and Bessie would then become veritable mother's helps at home, and the influence of these early teachings of hygiene would extend far beyond the limits of the domestic circle. In time we should have a generation of mothers whose

training in health-science would ensure the cessation of a child-mortality which even in these enlightened days is appalling in the extreme. What was it that the late Sir John Simon said long ago of health-culture, at a period when his voice was literally that of one crying in the wilderness? A little improvement in the health of one generation, said he, is transmitted with tenfold power to the next. Such improvement tends to increase by geometrical progression, and adds an ever-increasing number of units to the sum total of those of whom it may be said that they are fit and worthy to play their part in the great game of life which awaits us all.

There will be the superfine objectors to this scheme of mine for teaching girls the hygiene of babyhood: if they object they must logically call for the abolition of the doll from the playthings of girlhood. There will be the bureaucratic persons who, having declared for smatterings of French and German, and dancing, and other things of little or no use to the bulk of the masses, will speak of my scheme as absurd, or, what is worse, as unconventional. But it will survive criticism, because the common-sense of the nation will declare in the long run for an educational policy in which the teaching of health is a prominent feature. If we neglect Herr Baby, and leave him to ingest whelks and sausages, and thus kill him off prematurely, we may as well give up hope of life itself, and give Macaulay's New Zealander an early passage to this land.

ANDREW WILSON.



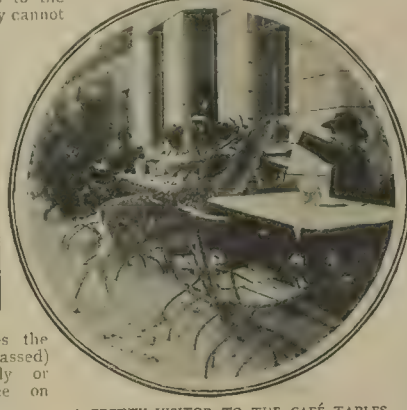
A STAG'S AUDACITY IN THE PARK.

TAME STAGS IN A BAVARIAN PUBLIC PARK.

One of the most beautiful spots in Munich is the Hirschgarten, in Nymphenburg, a Royal Park. In it is a herd of sixty very tame deer. On Sundays, when the park is thronged with holiday-makers, the deer come right up to the tables of the open-air restaurant to eat out of the hands of the visitors. Sometimes the stags help themselves, without waiting to be invited.

Photographs by Kees.

convert starch into sugar, as does the child after its eighth month has passed) has never been taught generally or realised as regards its influence on



A PRETTY VISITOR TO THE CAFÉ TABLES.



NATURE'S COMPASS: THE NORTHERN END OF THE MAGNETIC ANT'S HILL, WHICH ALWAYS FACES NORTH AND SOUTH.

infant-nourishment by the mothers of Britain at large?

What training is given to the women who are the mothers of the future to ensure that they shall properly feed, clothe, and otherwise supervise each generation that is born into the world? I suppose I am within the mark when I say that, save for detached lessons in hygiene, no instruction of a kind that bears the closest relation to the national welfare is given at all. When our educational system comes in for revision, as it must at an early date, we shall abolish piano-playing, dancing, and a good many other extraneous branches, and devote the time they now occupy to instruction in lessons regarding health. The instruction must be practical above all else. It must range from teaching girls cookery—a section now made the subject of instruction in many schools—onwards to instilling into their minds the principles on which infants are to be tended and fed,



Photo, Shepstone.

RECORD COD-FISH: A GREAT CATCH IN BATTLE HARBOUR, LABRADOR.

The fish measure 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 8 in. in length, and weigh 200 to 210 lb. respectively. The prolific nature of the cod may be gauged from the fact that one man has been known to catch from four hundred to five hundred and fifty cod on the banks of Newfoundland in ten or eleven hours. Eight men have taken eighty score in a day on the Dogger Bank.



NATURE'S COMPASS: THE MAGNETIC ANT'S HILL WHICH ALWAYS FACES NORTH AND SOUTH—THE EASTERN AND WESTERN SIDE.

The so-called Magnetic or Meridian Ants are found in the Northern Territory of Australia. Their hills are always built north and south, the broad part facing east and west. The photographs were taken by a member of the Governor-General's party, during his Excellency's recent tour in the Northern Territory.

BEARING A SHAM BURDEN FOR SELF-PRESERVATION: PROTECTIVE MIMICRY.

ANT AND MEMBRACID IN SLIDE MAGNIFIED ABOUT THREE TIMES.

1. LEAF-CARRYING ANT. 2. IMITATIVE MEMBRACID.



NOT A LEAF, BUT PART OF THE INSECT:

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER FROM MATERIAL

MEMBRACID (X) IMITATING LEAF-CARRYING ANTS.

SUPPLIED BY DR. DIXEY, WADHAM COLLEGE.

This curious instance of imitation for self-preservation was observed in British Guiana by Mr. W. L. Sclater. The Membracid (X) on the flank of the procession was mistaken for a Cooshie Ant (*Acodoma cephalotis*) carrying its jagged section of leaf on its back. On closer examination it turned out to be a Membracid, of which the jagged dorsal line imitated the roughly gnawed section of a leaf. The leaf-bearing ant is unpalatable to the foes of the Membracid, hence the protective resemblance. The colour of the sham leaf is a bright green. The Cooshie Ants, having obtained their leaves, troop back to the formicarium, or nest. There are two lines in the procession—one coming with leaves, the other returning to fetch more. A further account will be found on another page. The small drawing at the foot of the picture shows further examples of mimicry: (1) By a Locustid (*Myrmecophana fallax*) from the Sudan. Upon the stout body the slender-waisted form of an ant is represented in black pigment, the remainder of the body being light in colour and invisible against a similar background. (2) By certain tropical American Membracidae. In this case the first thoracic segment is of enormous size, and is modified to a shape resembling the body of an ant. It extends upwards and backwards so as completely to cover the insect with the exception of the head and limbs.

THINGS OF THE MOMENT SEEN THROUGH THE CAMERA'S EYE.



A CITY OF SHANTIES: TEMPORARY HOMES IN PHOENIX SAN FRANCISCO.

During the rebuilding of San Francisco the inhabitants are occupying temporary huts arranged with the same mathematical precision as the streets of the ruined city. The photograph is of the temporary encampment on Point Lobos, where 5000 people are housed.—(PHOTO. LESLIE'S WEEKLY)



QUAINT OLD BUILDINGS ABUTTING ON ROUEN CATHEDRAL.



ANOTHER OF THE VANISHING SCREENS OF ROUEN CATHEDRAL.

UNVEILING THE RESTORED FAÇADE OF ROUEN CATHEDRAL: OLD HOUSES THAT BLOCKED THE VIEW.

For several years past Rouen Cathedral has been in the hands of the restorers. The old buildings, which, although very quaint and picturesque, entirely obscured the northern facade, have been condemned, and are now being pulled down. A little to the left of our photograph, a tablet in the wall marks the place where the trial of Joan of Arc was held.



A ROYAL DEVOTEE OF THE LATEST POPULAR GAME: KING ALFONSO PLAYING DIABOLO.

King Alfonso has surrendered to the irresistible fascination of the devil on two sticks, and so good a sportsman may be expected to become expert at the game with the least possible delay. His Majesty is photographed practising the preliminary spin, which looks so easy and is so provokingly difficult to learn.—(PHOTO. TOPICAL)

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LADIES' PAGE.

OCTOBER is becoming what May was in the days of Exeter Hall—the month of Congresses. The Church Congress had its women speakers, and the National Union of Women Workers, which is practically also a Congress of Church women, follows. At the Church Congress a pleasant anecdote of the late Queen was told for the first time. On the morning of her Diamond Jubilee, ten clergymen whose livings were in the gift of the Duchy of Lancaster (the revenue of which appertains to the reigning Sovereign) opened envelopes each of which contained a cheque for £50, with a letter saying that Queen Victoria was concerned to know how the income of many clergymen was diminished by agricultural depression, and so she had decided to mark her great anniversary by offering to some of the clergy in her Duchy a gift as enclosed. Truly may be said of Queen Victoria what Tennyson wrote of the Duke of Wellington, "Whatever record leap to light, she never shall be shamed!" She was equally good and great. Another Congress in which women are interested as the official caterers for most households is the International Food and Cookery Exhibition and Conference, which is to be held at the Horticultural Hall on Nov. 5 and subsequent dates.

Mrs. Creighton, widow of the late Bishop of London, has an article in a current magazine in which she intimates her opinion that women do not care for good food and cookery; that higher education tends to make them more indifferent housekeepers; and that men, being more concerned about the table, will one day do all the dinner—ordering and the cooking. I consider these *abiter dicta* a string of fallacies. Women do sometimes get very tired of the endless ordering of food, just as every continuous task becomes a weariness of the flesh to the labourer at times; but if the middle-class woman is to cease ordering and supervising the meals of her household, she becomes a mere cumberer of the ground. Housekeeping is her business, the way in which she earns her living; and certainly, as a body, the wives of the educated classes do not dream of revolting against their domestic duties. Nor do wide culture and the consequent expansion of brain-power disable, but, on the contrary, improve the housekeeping ability. The facts are, indeed, that cookery and housewifery are based on brains, and the domestic arts are such as to call for the exercise of the best faculties of the mind; reasoning, comprehension, memory, observation, order, judgment, every faculty of the mind that would make a good student of any science or a capable practitioner of any art are needed for good cooking and household management—work now undervalued.

"I see you are right in saying that good brains do best wherever they are applied," remarked to me recently the mother of a young wife who a few years ago came out first of everybody, men or women, in a Cambridge tripos, "for my daughter is proving to be an admirable housekeeper." "And you see too," I replied,



A STATELY VELVET GOWN.

The unadorned beauty of the flowing folds of velvet is enhanced by a corsege of old lace, trimmed with velvet bands finished by tassels.

"that a highly cultured, clever woman can realise thoroughly that the supply of good food and the maintenance of domestic comfort are so essential to health and happiness that they are worthy objects of her attention, and also that it is disgraceful to do badly any task to which she consents to put her hand."

One reason why women cooks are as a class (with a very large exception) inferior to men cooks is precisely because the men are taught to regard their art more seriously and more honourably than women are. A boy must be bright to begin with before he will be taken by a chef as a learner, and then he is regularly apprenticed and properly taught his art as a life's business. Hence the Association that holds the great exhibition above referred to is mainly composed of professional male cooks. Prizes to the value of fifteen hundred pounds are to be awarded. The dishes set for the highest "Concours de cuisine" are three: filets de sole au vin blanc; tournedos au Madère; and poulet sauté Parmentier. The list is a good reminder of how unnecessary is the monopoly that too often reigns in an English middle-class kitchen. Sole, filet of beef, and chicken—in themselves ordinary foods—are here presented as quite distinctive dishes, and the cooks who enter for this "concours" will each know also a dozen other ways of cooking each of the three viands. However, both time and expenditure of money are needed for high-class cookery. In the dishes named there is much labour involved, and considerable cost for wine and butter—expensive items in the use of which the average English household cook is severely restricted.

A very useful article to have always at hand in the house, in the kitchen and in the bath-room alike, is Scrubbs' Cloudy Household Ammonia. It is a wonderful aid to all cleansing, and it softens water for toilet use so as to enable us to get rid of the smuts of town life, and thus improves both the hands and the complexion.

Violet has by no means outstayed its welcome. Quite the contrary; there is as much liking for it as in previous seasons, a fact justified by the immense range of new and charming shades in which the *teinturiers* are producing materials. In some shade, from the deepest purple, associated traditionally with stately wearers, down to the delicate pale mauve of the Tsar violet or the pinkish tone of "Ophelia," a tint can be found to suit every complexion and every occasion. In the new Paris models there is seen a great tendency to associate purple with blue. The combination is remarkably successful if the shades are discreetly selected. A blue velvet hat with folded purple chiffon lining the brim and purple ostrich feathers mounted against the crown and held in place by a band of blue and silver galon, was a successful example of the new combination in millinery.

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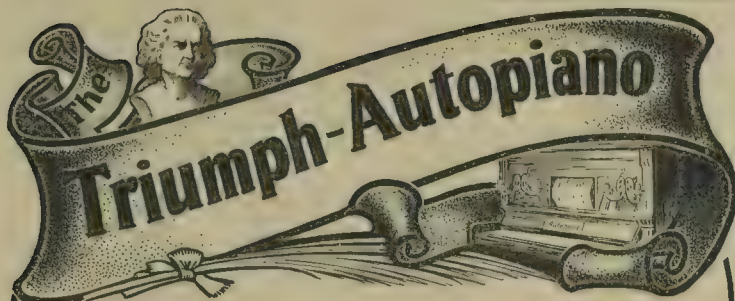
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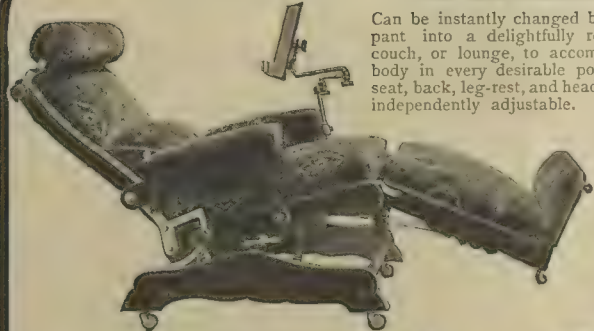
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MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN has already placed some remarkable performances to the credit of the Autumn Season. "Madama Butterfly" was given on the opening night in fashion that recalled Grand Season. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" introduced two new and interesting singers to opera-goers. The first is Miss Bryhn, who has a big and beautiful voice that is not yet completely disciplined; and the other is Miss Dereyne, who made a very promising début as Nedda, and sang the Micaela music very well on

fullest possible measure of dramatic significance, until it seemed that every changing emotion of the heroine's character was expressed for the first time. London has never seen such a Carmen; before it even Calvé's spirited performance pales ineffectual fires. Perhaps, if Madame Gay elected, after the fashion of other singers, to tone down the coarseness of the woman Prosper Mérimé called to life, she would placate the unread minority whom her realism shocks; but none who know the story as it was written, or the type of which it is told, can withhold admiration and applause. Small wonder that the performance was announced for

sympathy, and a ready response to the needs of the singers in the handling of Bizet's wonderful score.

Herr Backhaus, who gave a pianoforte recital at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon before a very large and enthusiastic audience, runs serious risk of becoming a popular idol. His playing has many distinct qualities; technically, he has little to learn, and he can waken a very ready response in people to whom brilliance is the first essential of the pianist's art. At the same time, we venture to think that Herr Backhaus has not yet found himself, that many of the deeper meanings of the music he interprets with so much vivacity have yet to be



Photo. Trevelyan.

CHEATING THE REVENUE: AN ILLICIT STILL IN IRELAND.

The still was photographed at work in County Fermanagh. It was kept by a small farmer, and was seized by the police. The liquor produced in these illicit establishments is the famous poteen or pot-still.



Photo. Bruchner.

THE QUEEN'S BEAUTIFUL DANISH HOME: THE VILLA HVIDØRE.

The Villa Hvidore, near Copenhagen, was purchased last year by Queen Alexandra and the Dowager-Empress of Russia. This year their Majesties have occupied the villa for the first time. It is beautifully decorated.

the following night. The first great performance of the season was given on Saturday, when Maria Gay returned to London to repeat her success of a year ago. It is not too much to say that before "Carmen" reached its second act Madame Gay held the house spellbound. The extraordinary passion of the Spanish singer's performance seemed to communicate itself to the rest of the company; for the time being the stage was a part of Spain, and the picturesque groups of *clearreras*, smugglers, dancers, and bull-fighters moved quite naturally through surroundings that Maria Gay had made real. Not only did she sing Bizet's difficult music well: she invested every phrase with the

repetition on Wednesday; doubtless it will be given several times.

Happily, Señor Vignas, the Don José of Saturday's performance, is a Spaniard, so it is not surprising that Maria Gay and he played into each other's hands, or that the great scene towards the close of the second act was of a quality that the modern opera-house sees but seldom. Even if Signor Scandiani, who appeared as the Toreador, was not in his best form vocally, he acted with great sincerity, and deserved a better reception than he received. The other singers were quite satisfactory, and Signor Serafin, the conductor, who made his first bow to a London audience, showed knowledge,

revealed to him. His playing of Bach was exceedingly restless, his reading of Chopin lacked subtlety, and he was not heard at his best until he interpreted Liszt's Sonata in B minor. This is the class of music that displays the player's gifts to the best advantage, and it is either a misfortune or a fault that the Hungarian composer's pianoforte pieces do not quite satisfy us. Essentially a virtuoso, Liszt wrote for the piano in order to display gifts that were peculiarly his own, but even in the Sonata in B minor the thematic material is poor, and the most spirited rendering finds us quite indifferent when the last chord is sounded.

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There are, it says, greener fields and newer pastures for such as have spare capital. Moreover, it points—without fear or favour—to where those fields and pastures lie. "The Scientific Increase of Income" is the title chosen by the authors—men versed from A to Z in the matters of which they speak.

"The Scientific Increase of Income" is not a book for the library shelf nor the book-case, it is a book to be read—and read again—paragraph by paragraph, line by line, a book to be digested, a book whose information is not only intensely interesting, but reliable. For every heedful, vigilant man or woman, it is one of the few books essential. To have missed reading its thrilling, fascinating pages is to have missed part of one's education; to have read those pages may be to have opened the flood-gates of fortune. When it is possible to obtain ten, twenty, or even thirty per cent. on one's surplus funds, it is only natural that the public—lacking special knowledge—wants to hear about it. In "The Scientific Increase of Income" the whole matter is fully explained.

The public, it would seem, is also desirous of knowing about it quickly. Over one hundred thousand copies of the book have already been issued, and the machines are now running at top speed producing another edition.

If "The Scientific Increase of Income" had been high in price, one could well have understood such a demand, considering the invaluable nature of the information imparted; but for the present, at all events, the book is sent free to all inquirers.

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There is, of course, no telling how soon it may be impossible to procure further copies; but to miss such an opportunity to-day for the sake of a postcard would be indeed unwise.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE nave of Selby Abbey is now ready for the reopening, and the ceremony will take place on Saturday, the 19th. The Bishop of Ripon, who has taken a personal interest in every step of the restoration work, had hoped to preach the reopening sermon, but has been reluctantly compelled to abandon the engagement, owing to the delicate state of his health.

Canadian correspondents of the religious newspapers bear witness to the great success of the Bishop of London's visit. Letters which are now being received fully confirm the cabled messages. "He has done us an immense service," writes one correspondent, "by commending the Church to those who are not of our communion. He is so thoroughly human and so free from anything like stiffness or conventionality that many whose previous conception of the Church of England was of a body whose life was stifled by starchiness, have, to their great surprise, been obliged to confess themselves mistaken."

Bishop Ingwell's letters to the *Times* on the liquor traffic in West Africa have attracted much attention. As the *Guardian* says: "Nobody who has been on the West Coast needs to be told that cheap spirits of vile quality are the curse of the native. And the moderate drinker, it must be remembered, is not to be found among the Hausa or the Yoruba, who have no idea of opening a bottle of gin without emptying it." The *Guardian* considers that the obstacles in the way of prohibition do not seem insuperable. The chief difficulty is that gin has become the currency of the country. Is this amazing fact fully realised by the Christian public at home?

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Congress sermon was universally admired. An interesting passage was that in which he showed by an illustration from Tennyson's "Queen Mary" how the persecutor is often the half-believer. An old Covenanting writer says: "Of times with many, a backslidden spirit has turned to a persecuting spirit, many with tongues, and some with hands." Tennyson's words.

Then who lights the faggot:

Not the full faith. No, but the lurking doubt are true of almost all sixteenth-century persecutors, except, perhaps, some of the Spaniards.

The Archdeacon of Worcester has received many congratulations on the attainment of his jubilee. Among them was a letter from his old friend the Bishop of Carlisle. A gift has been made to Archdeacon Walters by a number of his former curates. In his long career he has been associated with thirteen Bishops, of whom five were Bishops of Worcester.

The annual festival meeting of lay helpers for the diocese of London will be held on Monday evening, the 14th, in St. Paul's Cathedral. This is always one of the most popular gatherings of the year at St. Paul's, and the preacher is invariably a man of mark. This year the choice has fallen on the Bishop of Southwell.—V.



THE EGYPTIAN FERRY: THE S.S. "HELIOPOLIS."
OF THE NEW SERVICE TO CAIRO.

On December 7, the Egyptian Mail Steamship Company is to begin its new perfect service between London and Cairo, via Marseilles and Alexandria. The "Heliopolis" is the first of two new steamers to reduce the journey from London to Cairo to a four days' trip. The "Heliopolis" has been built by the Fairfield Company of Glasgow. She is 545 feet long, her breadth is 60 feet 3 inches, her gross tonnage 12,000, and her h.p. 18,000. The builders were commissioned to produce the finest, fastest, and most luxurious steamers on the Mediterranean. The sister ship will be the "Cairo."

REVIEWS.

THE irony of the title of "The Helpmate" (Constable) soon becomes apparent. Miss May Sinclair, the clever author of "The Divine Fire," has again written an engrossing, but, in this case, an exasperating book. His wife's misunderstanding of the essential goodness of Majendie's character began with their marriage, and it entailed, naturally, abundant measure of misery upon them both. She could not conceive that a man who had once had a *fission* with a married woman, and repented of it and forsaken it gladly—once, years before he met her—could ever be worthy of her own white, stainless love. Really, there is something more irritating than pathetic in this. Her self-righteousness is reared up stone by stone, until it towers, a huge, hideous fabric, between her and her husband's deep devotion. She wanted only a glimmer of the charity with which Stevenson once conjured the sexes to remember they were creatures "of equal, if of unlike, frailties"; failing that, and, as she thought, secure in her judgment, she advanced, by a process which is exhaustively depicted, from passive repulsion to an active cruelty. It needs all Miss Sinclair's skill to convince us that such a character could exist side by side with the capacity for the love which is self-abnegation. Dead men rise up never; and the heart of Mrs. Majendie was surely dead before she accused Walter of being the cause of their child's last agony. "The Helpmate" is bound to be a subject of discussion; because it is strong, searching, courageous, a vivid and a painfully interesting novel. But we think many will be found to agree that the aspect of Anne Majendie, which remains most clearly printed on their minds as they close the book, is not her spiritual antagonism to sin and the sinner, but her colossal stupidity. This was a fundamental, and therefore an irremediable shortcoming. She never would have understood: she had not the brains.

It is quite time that the countries of South America received the attention of the book-making world. The other day an important work was issued which dealt with the Argentine; and now Mr. Reginald Enock has written a substantial volume upon Peru under the name of "The Andes and the Amazon." Moreover, it is refreshing to see that the same publisher is issuing, under the distinguished editorship of Major Martin Hume, a South American series. The first is to be "Chile," by Mr. Scott Elliot; and the second is to be "Peru," by the author of the present work on the Andes and the Amazon. (Fisher Unwin.) If these volumes are to sustain the very high pitch of excellence reached by Mr. Enock in his present volume the public will be

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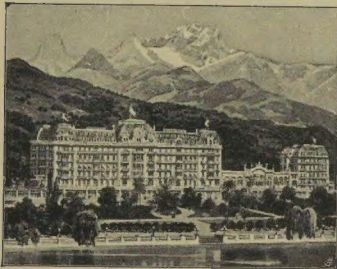
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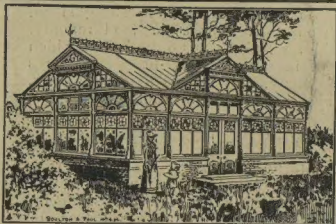
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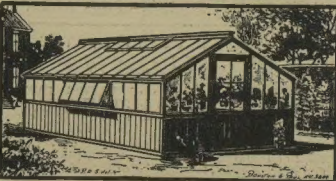
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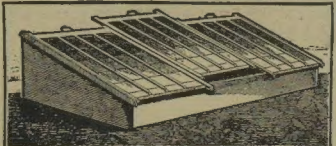
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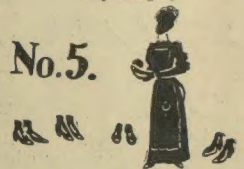
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No. 5.



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Telegraph Office, Grantham; Miss Parker, San Vincent, West Southbourne, Bournemouth; Miss E. Martin, Station Villa, Comberton Road, Kidderminster; E. J. Everdell, Highfield, Hylton Road, Sunderland; F. Parrish, Club House, Thorpe, Norwich; Mrs. G. H. Dowden, Upham, Southampton.

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in possession of a very informative and valuable series of standard volumes. In many ways South America is the coming continent, where the overcrowding masses from the Old World are destined to form new racial combinations and to develop new national characteristics. Too little attention hitherto has been devoted to the study of the history and present condition of the various States which it comprises, but, happily, there is no need to bemoan the future, since the gap in our knowledge of South American countries is to be so speedily filled. In considering the present volume there is only sufficient space to offer general testimony to its charms. Although in places somewhat needing revision and compression, its general character is eminently praiseworthy. Written modestly, yet singularly graphic, it describes the frequent wanderings of the author up and down the very little known country of Peru. Every aspect of the position of affairs there is touched upon: the races, the resources of the State, the scenery, and the possibilities of the future, are all brought to our notice in a way that is quite enchanting.

The Bishop of Gibraltar is spending the autumn weeks in South Russia. From Bucharest and the Danube he will proceed to Odessa, and afterwards to Baku and Caucasus. He will visit the headquarters of the Armenian Church, and hopes to see something of the Archbishop's mission to the East Syrians.

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We have received from Messrs. Burroughes and Watts a pamphlet entitled "The Game Beautiful," an eloquent piece of special pleading on behalf of billiards. The writer claims that of all indoor sports billiards is the most healthy and exhilarating. "It has been called an excellent form of indoor athletics, but it is a great deal more than this. A billiard-room might almost be described as a mental sanatorium, and, as emphasising this point, it is interesting to learn that a certificate for a billiard-table has recently been awarded by the Hygienic Institute." The pamphlet contains a great deal of valuable and original information concerning the game.

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"Many people, many minds," is a time-honoured dictum. When many people are of the same mind the question upon which they agree must possess superlative arguments in its favour. 5000 physicians have recorded in writing their golden opinions of Sanatogen as the ideal recuperative and restorative. The very large number of distinguished personages who also daily write expressing their high appreciation of Sanatogen, proves that its claims rest not on mere statements, but upon the broader and more substantial foundation of actual experience. The Bishop of Bath and Wells' endorsement is a case in point—

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"You may like to hear that I am informed by my private secretary that a member of his family has derived very remarkable benefit from using Sanatogen.

G.W. Bath & Wells.

"The composition of Sanatogen," says Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., "is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it. It combines two distinct elements—one tonic and the other nutritive. The tonic

element is represented by a compound of phosphorus, the most important constituent of our brain and nervous system. The nutritive element consists of milk albumen, the food principle that builds up our bodies. It is this combination of tonic and restoring properties which places Sanatogen in an unique position among modern preparations for the prevention and cure of disease." Madame Blanche Marchesi, the famous teacher of singing, writes—

"16, Greville Place,
"Kilburn Priory, N.W.

"I tried Sanatogen on some of my delicate pupils, and really it has been wonderful in its effects. One of the ladies, who was pale and weak, brightened up after the first tin, and her pink cheeks and bright eyes testified to the improvement.

C. Marchesi.

Sanatogen is a safe, reliable tonic and recuperative under all circumstances. It can be borne by the most delicate stomach when all other food is rejected. It aids digestion and strengthens the digestive organs. Sanatogen stands quite alone in its special field as a tonic food remedy.

Sir William Bull, M.P., expresses a decided opinion—

"Vancouver,
"King Street,
"Hammersmith, W.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends.

William Bull.

For invalids and convalescents, those who are depressed, and who are unable to obtain refreshing sleep, Sanatogen is the wonder-working tonic food remedy. From infancy to old age, there is no period at which Sanatogen is not of inestimable benefit. It restores energy, vitality, elasticity, and makes a joy of living. Sanatogen is sold by all Chemists in packages, at 1/9, 2/9, 5/-, and 9/6.

An engrossing booklet containing much of interest on matters of vital importance to our well-being and on modern nerve ailments has just been published. It is entitled, "The Will-to-Do," and comes from the graphic pen of the well-known medical writer, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S.E. A copy will gladly be sent, post free, or application to the Sanatogen Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., if mention is made of this paper.

CHESS.

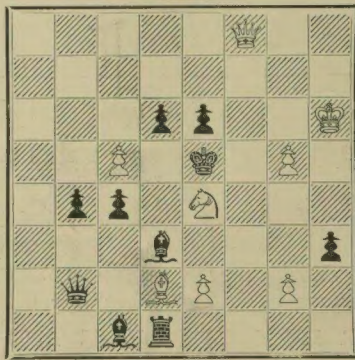
To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E. J. MONTZ (Toronto).—Your position in three moves is too crowded with pieces for the taste of our solvers.
E. P. JAMES (Dulwich).—Try 1. Q to Q 8th, followed by 2. Q to R 4th. We cannot reply by post.
F. SANDERS (Brighton).—We agree with you as to the non-importance of the dual in No. 1, but Q to R 4th (ch) is fatal. In No. 2 there is no such move as 1. P to K 5th on the board.

Problems received with thanks from P. H. Williams, A. W. Daniel, A. S. Ormsby, and G. W. L.
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3302 received from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, Bengal); of No. 3303 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3304 from Robert H. Cooper (Malbone, U.S.A.); and C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3305 from J. S. Wesley (Exeter); James M. K. Lupton (Richmond), and Shadforth; of No. 3308 from W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), R. C. Widdowson (Saltash), S. Davis (Leicester), James M. K. Lupton, and L. J. McAdam (Monter).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3302 received from Walter S. Forester (Bristol), J. S. Story (Matlock), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Sietina, A. Wheeler (Roscombe), Nellie Morris (Winchester), Shadforth, P. Henderson (Leeds), Scrubbs' Ammonia, H. R. Stephenson (Chelmsford), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), T. Roberts, Albert Wolff (Putney), Charles Burnett, James M. K. Lupton (Richmond), J. J. (Scar-gill), Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), E. J. Winter Wood, J. Hopkinson (Derby), R. Worters (Canterbury), F. Kent (Hatfield), A. C. Escott (Liverpool), Ernst Maurer (Schneeberg), and G. Sillingfleet Johnson (Cobham).

PROBLEM No. 3311.—By H. E. KIDSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3308.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

WHITE.
1. Q to Kt sq
2. Q to B 5th
3. Mate.

BLACK.
K to B 3rd
Any move

If Black play 1. K to B 5th, 2. R to R 5th; and if 1. Any other; then, 2. P to Kt 5th, etc.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Federation Tournament between Messrs. ATKINS and HOLMES.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B takes P	B to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q sq makes an even game, this practically loses.	
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	19. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to B sq
5. Castles	B to K 2nd	20. B to Kt 5th	R to B sq
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 2nd	21. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 5th
7. P to B 3rd	Castles	22. B takes Kt	R takes B
8. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	23. B to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 2nd
9. B to Kt 3rd		24. Q to Kt K 4th	

B to B 2nd is best in all these cases, as Black seeks as speedily as possible to advance his Queen's Pawn.

10. B to B 2nd

Kt to R 4th

11. P to K R 3rd

P to B 4th

12. P to Q 4th

Q to B 2nd

13. P to Q 5th

B to Q 2nd

Although this output in the very centre of black's line proves troublesome, it is by no means as strong as it looks. When isolated as it must be by subsequent exchanges its maintenance may easily filter away White's resources.

14. Kt to R 2nd

Kt to K sq

15. P to K B 4th

P to H 4th

16. B takes P

B takes K P

17. Kt takes R

R takes P

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in Carlsbad between Messrs. TUCHMANN and SPIELMANN.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. B to Kt 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
2. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd	23. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	24. R to K sq	H to K 2nd
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	25. R to K 5th	R to Q 2nd
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. P to R 3rd	B to B 3rd
6. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	27. R to B sq	
7. B takes B	K Kt takes B		
8. P to K 3rd	B to H 5th		
9. B to K 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd		

Practically a waste of time. The Queen is wanted on the outside of the board, and now takes two moves to get there instead of one.

10. Q to Q 2nd

Castles

11. Kt to K 3rd

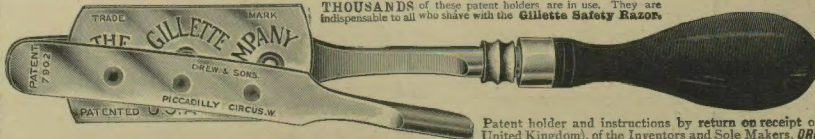
R to K 3rd

The City of London Chess Club Tournaments and Championship Competition will commence on Oct. 19. The list of prizes is a long one, and several novelties are introduced. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Russell, 7, Grocers' Hall Court, Foultry, E.C.



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MEDICAL MEN are universally of opinion that the practice of making-up liquid medicines from prescriptions leaves too much margin for serious error. The uncertainty as to quality and condition of the liquid drugs and medicaments employed, the very variable qualifications and abilities of the dispensers, and the margin for error in measuring by hand so many minute ingredients, all make the resulting mixture and its effect a matter of luck rather than of exact calculation. The solidified medicines, in handy tablet form, now manufactured

by all the leading firms of wholesale chemists are so constant in quality and effect, so reliable and exact in composition, and so handy, that they are now almost universally used.

Peps, the always handy tablets for coughs, colds, and bronchitis, are not only free from the usual objections common to all liquid medicines, they have also the unique quality of conveying a medicinal agent direct to the throat and lungs in a way no liquid medicine possibly can. As the Peps tablets dissolve on the tongue, healing and soothing fumes are given off,

and are breathed into the furthest corners of the lungs. Peps are absolutely free from the drowsy drugs found in most cough mixtures and lozenges, and are always good alike for young and old. A box of Peps should be kept always handy in every home as a sure safeguard and certain cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and other throat and lung troubles.

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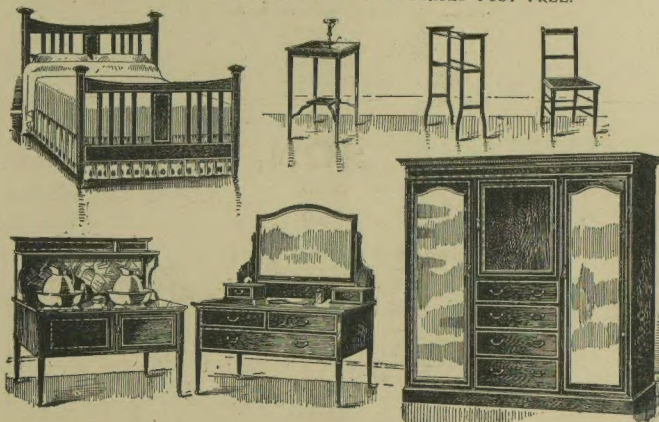
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Solid Mahogany inlaid with Satinwood Occasional Table, 14 in. square **15/9**
18 in. square **18/9**

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 30, 1907) of MR. FRANCIS WILLIAMS DYMOND, of Manston Terrace, Heavitree, Devon, who died on Sept. 9, was proved on Sept. 27 by Arthur Hingston Dymond and Richard Reynolds Fox, the value of the property being £94,077. The testator gives £500 to the "Meeting for Suffering" of the Society of Friends; £1000 each to the York Retreat, the Home Mission, the First Day School Association, and the "Quarterly Meeting" of the Society of Friends; £500 each to their schools at Saffron Walden, Sidcot, Rawdon, Penketh, Ackworth, Sibford, Wigton, Aytton, Waterford, Mount Mellick, Lisburn, and Brookfield; and many other legacies. All other his property he leaves to his nephews and nieces—Edmund, Arthur, Caroline, and Josephine.

The will (dated May 11, 1904), with three codicils, of MR. RICHARD ISAAC MEASURES, of Cambridge Lodge, Camberwell, Ladyemead, East Harting, and Claremont, Uckfield, who died on Aug. 8, was proved on Sept. 20 by Richard Thomas Measures, Arthur Edwin Measures, and William Walter Measures, the sons, and Mrs. Leila Eveleen Measures, the widow, the value of the property amounting to £166,843. The testator gives £1000 and the income from certain properties to his wife; £100 each to his daughters; £50 each to his brother George and to his sister Annie, and the residue of what he may die possessed of to his eight children, large sums already given to them to be brought into hotchpot.

The will (dated July 28, 1898) of MAJOR GEORGE PAYNTER, of 21, Belgrave Square, and Eaton Grange, Leicester, who died on July 18, was proved on Sept. 19 by William Abby Beauclerk, Amelius Francis Ward Beauclerk, James Armstrong, and Captain George Cambourne Beauclerk Paynter, the son, the value of the real and personal estate being £245,368. The testator gives £5500 to his daughter Janet; £2500 to his daughter Frances May; a sum not exceeding £100 a year, in trust, for his niece Annie Mabel Honeywood; £1000 each to William A. Beauclerk and Amelius F. W. Beauclerk; £500 to James Armstrong; £1000 to Madame Louise Tipret; and £1000 to his butler Henry Polley. His son being amply provided for by his grandfather, the testator leaves the residue of his property to his two daughters.

The will (dated April 6, 1907) of MR. WILLIAM TINGEY, of Sunnyside, Gravesend, who died on Aug. 22, was proved on Sept. 20 by William Tinge, the son, and Emily Jane Breves and Florence Alicia Tinge, the daughters, the value of the property amounting to £69,408. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to his grandsons, Frederick Golla, Lucien Golla, and William Harold Tinge; £2000 each to Robert and Arthur Tinge; £1500 to his grandson Walter Chapman; £9000, in trust, for each of his daughters—Mrs. Breves, Mrs. Golla, and Florence Alicia; £1500, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Chapman; £1500 each to his granddaughters Ella Worthington and May Chapman; and the residue of what he may die possessed of to his son William.

The will (dated July 16, 1906) of SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES EDWARD KILKELLY, M.D., of 12, Upper FitzWilliam Street, Dublin, and Drimcong, Galway, whose death took place on July 26, has been proved by Charles Randolph Kilkelly, the son, and Mrs. Isabel Kilkelly, the widow, the value of the property being £74,222, of which £56,056 is in England. He gives £10,000 in trust for his granddaughter Stephanie; £200, the household effects, and such an annual sum as will make up her income to £400 a year to his wife; and the residue to his sons Charles Randolph and Patrick Percy.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Samuel Odames, St. Peter's Road, Leicester	£107,174
Miss Caroline Everard, Laverstock Hall, near Salisbury, and 11, Addison Crescent.	£111,067
Mr. Francis John Snowball, Seaton Burn House, Dudley, Northumberland	£59,402
Mr. John Aizlewood, Peyton Lodge, Sheffield	£55,297
Mr. Thomas Waraker, Trinity Hall, Cambridge	£50,891
Mr. Arthur Newland, Dolhaad, Henllan, Cardigan	£48,209
Mr. Harry Borrass, 18, Old Change, and 54, Victoria Street, S.W.	£46,494
Mr. Hugh Draysey, Russell Road, Moseley	£36,986
Mrs. Annie Oman, Lansdowne Road, Cheltenham	£35,358

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